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WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE STRUGGLE FOR SPEAKER.

MR. KERR IN THE FIELD IN PERSON—GOV. HENDRICKS SUPPORTING HIM—RANDALL BOASTING OF A MAJORITY IN THE CAUCUS—FERNANDO WOOD SILENTLY WORKING—COX'S PROSPECTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The arrival of Mr. Kerr brings all the prominent candidates for the Speakership actively into the field. Mr. Kerr will make a manly, open contest, and will not attempt to conceal his views, nor will he enter upon the course of political huckstering which is quite usual in such contests. It is now positively asserted that Gov. Hendricks is giving hearty and active support to Mr. Kerr in his canvass for the position, and that Senator McDonald will soon be here to work in his behalf. This statement is important, for it has been supposed that the Presidential aspirations of Gov. Hendricks would cause him to look coldly upon the proposition to give another Indiana man so prominent an office as Speaker of the House. Mr. Kerr's friends claim that he will have the solid vote of his delegation, and that seventy or eighty votes are known to be pledged to him. Meantime Sam Randall boasts of surely having a majority on the first ballot in caucus. Fernando Wood has not withdrawn from the contest, so a friend of his gives assurance. Mr. Cox has not been heard from since he stated that the contest lay between himself and Mr. Kerr. Randall is the favorite with Republican politicians and office-holders, who are aiding him in such ways as they can. Wood has made the most quiet canvass, and is not boasting of his strength. The currency question is not much heard of, and the canvass is almost entirely of a personal nature. It is quite impossible to guess who is ahead, and there is a possibility that some man not yet named may come into the arena at the last moment and carry off the prize.

NEARLY ALL THE CANDIDATES PRESENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Hon. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania; Fernando Wood, of New-York; S. S. Cox, of New-York, and M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, all mentioned in connection with the Speakership, are now in the city. The last-named arrived to-day.

THE SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY—HISTORY OF THE PRINCIPAL CASES TREATED—VACANCIES IN THE GRADE OF ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Surgeon General Barnes has submitted his annual report. The mortality in the Army, from all causes, during last year, was 3 4-10 per 1,000 of mean strength. This rate of mortality was slightly less than in the preceding year. There were but a few cases of yellow fever, and they were confined to Fort Barancas, in Florida, and Key West. At Fort Barancas there were 79 cases and 29 deaths reported. Of this number, 42 cases and 19 deaths were among officers and enlisted men, and the remainder were among families of officers and men at the post. At Key West there was but one death. A compilation made of the more important surgical cases treated in the Army from 1871 to 1875 comprises detailed histories or memoranda of 2,486 cases, including accounts of 206 amputations, 18 excisions, and 114 fractures of the skull. Five thousand additional copies of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War*, ordered at the last session of Congress, will be ready for distribution in a few weeks. At the date of the last report there were fifty-six vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon. Two Army Medical Boards were convened, one at New-York and one at San Francisco, on the 4th of August, 1874, for the examination of candidates. One hundred and twenty-six have been examined, out of 156 invited to appear for examination, of whom forty-one were found qualified and approved. The San Francisco board has adjourned, but the board in New-York is still in session. There are seventeen vacancies in the grade of Assistant Surgeon yet to be filled.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

THE DELAY IN ORGANIZING THE AWARD COMMISSION EXPLAINED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The delay in organizing the commission, under the Treaty of Washington, for the determination of the amount of award to be paid to Canada for the privilege of using her fishing-grounds was prolonged under a direct request from England, the cause for the delay having originated with Canada, in order, if possible, to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity. The treaty was drawn up by Hon. George Brown, of Toronto, and was submitted to the Senate by the President for an expression of sentiment on the subject. In one of the provisions the claim for the use of the fisheries was relinquished in case the treaty should be ratified. But the treaty failed, the Senate having been against it.

BRITISH EXPORTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT FROM THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS FOR 1874 AND 1875.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following abstract, showing the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures to the United States during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of the year 1874, is furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Articles.	Ten Mo's ended Oct. 31. 1874.	1875.
Alkali, £	983,385	815,515
Apparel and slops, £	158,975	84,128
Beer and ale, £	195,981	173,127
Copper, unwrought, cwts	3,166	89
Copper, wrought, cwts	3,827	817
Cotton, piece goods, yards	65,549,980	74,280,100
Earthen and China ware, &c., £	496,467	510,508
Haberdashery, £	636,716	481,433
Hardware, £	543,591	4[illegible]2,472
Iron, pig, tons	34,386	42,441
Iron, bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	3,260	2,956
Iron, railroad, of all sorts, tons	91,626	17,711
Iron, hoops, sheets, boiler and armor plates, tons	6,782	10,539
Tin plates, tons	77,068	81,675
Cast or wrought, &c., tons	18,583	6,623
Old, for remanufacture, tons	7,674	6,776
Steel, unwrought, tons	10,930	8,952
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	2,446	143
Linen, piece goods, yards	88,955,420	85,984,000
Machinery, other than steam-engines, £	169,356	144,384
Paper, writing, printing, and envelopes, £	32,360	16,199
Other kinds, £	22,398	15,038
Salt, rock and white, £	138,664	144,081
Silk or satin, broadstuffs of, £	114,000	73,787
Silk or satin, ribbons, £	22,635	15,103
Other articles of silk only, £	115,116	54,693
Articles of silk and other materials, £	55,757	29,723
Spirits, British and Irish, £	9,201	15,642
Stationery, other than paper, £	85,843	61,989
Tin, unwrought, cwts	44,655	12,155
Wool, sheep and lambs, £	23,929	37,991
Woolen cloths, coatings, &c., yards	2,549,688	2,513,000
Worsted stuffs, yards	55,552,730	47,347,100
Carpets, not being rugs, yards	3,569,140	1,977,900

THE MISSION INDIANS.

HISTORY OF THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THEIR LANDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—It appears from the records of the Indian Office that the Government took action five years ago to provide permanent homes for the Mission Indians, of California, but that the reservations then set apart for them were restored to the public domain upon the urgent request and remonstrance of the people and press of Southern California. In January, 1871, the President ordered six sections, including the San Pasqual and Pala Valleys, to be reserved for the use of the California Mission Indians, in accordance with the recommendations of Brevet Major Gen. McIntosh, then acting as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for California, and Lieut. Greene, United States Army, Agent for the Mission Indians in said State. This order was rescinded the next month upon the strength of a letter written by E. P. Parker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which, under date of Feb. 13, 1871, he says: "It appears from the papers transmitted herewith that the citizens of San Diego County protest against the order of the President; that the Indians are unanimously opposed to going on said reservations; that the citizens have made valuable improvements thereon; that there are but few Indians on them; that recent gold discoveries have attracted a large immigration thither; and the opinion of the press, together with other evidence, would indicate that it would be for the best inteests and welfare of the Indians, as well as others, that the order of the President, setting apart said lands for Indian purposes, be rescinded. Secretary Delano approved this recommendation for rescinding, and the President immediately restored the six sections to the public domain. Oligario said, when here last week, that he and his tribe declined to acquiesce in this provision for them, because (only) they were in no danger of ever being disturbed where they then were; in other words, that their title to their old homes was perfect.

THE PACIFIC DISASTER.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE ORPHEUS—THEY MADE NO EFFORT TO ASSIST THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—The Victoria papers, in their accounts of the inquest on the bodies of the victims of the steam-ship Pacific disaster, say it is shown by the testimony of the sailor at the wheel of the Orpheus, the colliding ship, that the Captain was steering directly athwart the course of the Pacific, and changed his course several times in an undecided manner. The steamer's side-lights were visible. It was ascertained in a few minutes after the collision that the Orpheus was making no water, but no attention was paid to the hails from the steamer. The Orpheus resumed her course without any effort to assist the Pacific. The testimony of O'Hanlon, the rescued Quartermaster, and J. Ely, a passenger on the Pacific, showed lack of discipline on board, and want of authority on the part of the officers. After the collision the passengers crowded into the boats, which could not then be launched. The crew on the steamer were all asleep, except the helmsman, the watchman, and the officer on deck. The rest of the testimony nearly agrees with the previous reports as to detail.

PARDONING PRISONERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The annual custom of pardoning convicts by the Governor and Council was observed to-day, four inmates of the State Prison at Charlestown receiving pardon at the hands of the Governor. At the State Prison the exercises were opened by the reading of the Governor's Thanksgiving proclamation, which was followed by prayer, singing, and an address by the Warden, who announced the names of the pardoned convicts, viz.: For robbery, George L. Mower, served nine years of a life sentence; Daniel Young, sentenced last May for one year for perjury; John S. Dodge, served four years of a five years' sentence for swindling; and James Griffin, who had served twenty-three years of a life sentence for burglary with violence. He was at the time of sentence considered the most skillful burglar in New-England.

THANKSGIVING IN OTHER PLACES.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was observed in this and all other New England cities to-day by a complete suspension of business. The weather was cold but pleasant, and the observance of the day was more general than usual.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was generally observed here to-day. All places of business were closed, and union services were held in the various churches. Allusions were made to the death of Vice President Wilson in an appropriate manner.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 25.—A grand Thanksgiving supper was given to-night by the *News* Publishing Company in their room on Martin street. It was largely attended. Every profession, trade, and avocation in the city was represented. A bountiful supper was provided and speeches, toasts, and songs followed. The affair was a brilliant success.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving was observed here to-day by an entire suspension of all business. The churches were well attended, the day being bright and mild.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Thanksgiving Day was generally observed here, and at some of the churches sermons suited to the occasion were delivered.

TRAPEZE ACCIDENT.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 25.—A boy named Laselte, about eight years old, while performing at the Theatre Comique last night, made a leap from the trapeze and struck on a carpet held by attendants. In some way the carpet slipped from their hands, throwing the boy on the stage and so severely injuring him that he is not expected to live.

THE PULSIFER MURDER IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—William McCracken was arrested to-day on suspicion of being one of the murderers of Thomas P. Pulsifer. He is said to have been in company with Kelly, who is now in jail, on the night of the murder.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Hudson, for a distance of nine miles south of Albany, was covered with thin ice yesterday morning.

It is reported from North Sidney, Halifax, Nova Scotia, that a constable named Johnston was fatally stabbed by a sailor there yesterday.

William C. Harrison, aged sixteen years, while sliding on the ice of a pond near Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, broke through and was drowned.

A. W. Tenny, freight conductor on the Central Vermont Railroad, was instantly killed Wednesday afternoon while coupling cars at Brattleboro station.

The Welland Canal will not close before the middle of December unless very cold weather sets in. A number of vessels have gone into Winter quarters at Port Colborne.

The Quebec Government have decided to send 500 barrels of flour to the people of the Magdalen Islands, who are without their Winter stock of provisions, owing to the wrecking a few days ago of the vessels which were conveying the same to the islands.

Yesterday Judge Beaudry, of Montreal, dismissed Rev. Gavin Lang's action to gain possession of the temporalities fund of the Presbyterian Church on behalf of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland. The same ruling applies to the action against the widow's and orphan's fund.

THE MASSACHUSETTS FOURTH DISTRICT.

The Boston *Journal* says that the papers in the case of Judge Abbott, contesting the seat of Hon. Rufus S. Frost, are so voluminous that the Committee on Elections can never hope to read them all. They fill a box five feet long, two feet five inches deep, by twenty-one inches wide, and weigh over half a ton. It required six men to bring the box into the Capitol. It is bound with iron bands and sealed with red tape. It bears the following directions:

To the Clerk of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

The depositions, papers, vouchers, votes, and check lists of the case of the contested election in the Fourth Congressional District of Massachusetts, wherein Josiah G. Abbott is contestant and Rufus S. Frost is the returned member.

Taken, sealed, boxed, and sent by me.

JOHN S. HOLMES, [Seal.]
Notary Public.

Technically speaking, these papers are required to be presented in open session and sent to the Clerk's desk.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FINANCIAL MATTERS IN EUROPE.

STOCKS IN LONDON AFFECTED BY EASTERN RUMORS—FAILURE OF A LEEDS BANK—DECREASE IN BULLION—THE BANK OF FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The *Evening Globe* says: "Our stock market has been greatly prejudiced by a rumor, which was contradicted to-day, that Parliament will be summoned to consider the Eastern question, particularly with reference to Egypt. We have been able to learn that the rumor is unfounded."

The *Evening Standard*, in its financial column, says: "The market closed dull. A rumor has been circulated that a British fleet has been ordered to the Mediterranean Sea."

The Mercantile Bank of Leeds has suspended. The liabilities are estimated at $350,000.

The bullion in both departments of the Bank of England has decreased £128,000 during the week. The proportion of reserve to liability, which last week was 33¼, has now risen to 43¾. To-day there has been a still further withdrawal of bullion on balance of about £38,000.

Midnight.—So far diligent inquiry has failed to find any confirmation whatever of the report that Parliament was to be called together to consider the Eastern question.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 2,062,000 francs during the past week.

GREAT BRITAIN AND EGYPT.

LARGE PURCHASE OF SUEZ CANAL SHARES BY THE FORMER—THE RESPECTIVE HOLDINGS OF THE COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5:30 A. M.—The *Times* says it has reason to believe that the British Government has bought from the Khédive of Egypt 4,000,000 pounds sterling worth of shares of the Suez Canal Company, and that the Egyptian Government is authorized to draw on the Rothschilds at sight for the amount. This announcement is the substance of a telegram received by the Bank of Egypt from its Alexandria branch. The *Times* adds that the Khédive made the offer and the British Government accepted it subject to the approval of Parliament. The Khédive's holding, which is thus sold, consists of 177,000 out of the 400,000 shares into which the capital of the Company was divided.

SPAIN.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA—CAPTURE OF SAN CRISTOBAL BY ALFONSISTS.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—Additional reinforcements to the number of 1,365 men have been embarked for Cuba.

The municipality of Vittoria are preparing to receive King Alfonso on his way to the front.

Gen. Quesada has captured San Cristobal, with all the Carlist positions in the neighborhood of Pampeluna. An official dispatch from the General announces that Pampeluna has been completely relieved, after three days' fighting. Twelve battalions of Carlists were routed, with heavy loss.

HENDAYE, Nov. 25.—Don Carlos has issued a proclamation exhorting his soldiers to an energetic resistance against the fresh attack of the Northern Army.

REPRESENTATION AT THE CENTENNIAL.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The *Imparcial* states that 7,000 persons in Spain, Cuba, and the Philippine Islands will send goods to the Philadelphia Exhibition.

THANKSGIVING DAY ABROAD.

SERVICES HELD BY AMERICANS IN BERLIN—RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE ON MR. WILSON'S DEATH.

LONDON, Nov. 26—5 A. M.—A special dispatch from Berlin to the *Morning Post* reports that the American visitors and residents held a Thanksgiving service in that city yesterday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Thompson. At the conclusion of the religious service the congregation adopted resolutions expressing their sorrow at the death of Vice President Wilson and directing that a telegram of condolence be sent to America.

FRANCE.

A WARNING AGAINST PRINTING CASSAGNAC'S SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The journals of this city have been officially warned that they will be prosecuted if they reproduce M. De Cassagnac's speech to the Bonapartists of Belleville. Proceedings have already been taken against *Le Gaulois*, and this evening *Le Pays* was seized.

GERMANY.

SEARCHING THE HOUSES OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRATS IN BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post* states that the police are searching the houses of Socialist Democrats.

ANOTHER HEAVY GALE.

FISHING BOATS LOST AND SIXTEEN SCOTTISH FISHERMEN DROWNED.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—There has been a heavy and disastrous gale off the coast of Fifeshire. Some fishing boats were lost. Sixteen fishermen are known to have been drowned, and fourteen are missing.

POSTAL AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.

The enterprise shown by our own and the English Postal Departments, and the sale of the New-York and London journals upon the kiosques of the boulevards, have at length brought the French officials to a sense of their backwardness. They are trying to infuse a little more life and energy into their employes, and are making some praiseworthy efforts to improve the present system. It is announced that on the 1st of January, when the new postal tariff comes into force, letters to England, weighing fifteen grammes, instead of ten will be carried for six sous or thirty centimes. An attempt is made also to hasten the delivery. If the mail train from Calais happens to be a little late—a very frequent thing at this season of the year—the journals sent to subscribers by post are only delivered the next day, while the same papers are for sale at the kiosques an hour after the arrival of the train. Many petitions have been addressed to the authorities on this subject; but while they recognize perfectly that their present system is ridiculous and behind the times, they confess that it is an exceedingly difficult thing to make the changes required. There is such a spirit of routine here in every department that reforms of any sort are always the slow work of time.

TWO LADIES BURNED TO DEATH.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—This morning a coal-oil or fluid lamp exploded in the bedroom of Mrs. Charlotte Chew, of Camden, N. J. The lamp had been resting on the mantel, and when it burst the fluid was thrown over the carpet and immediately ignited. Laura Chew, aged eighteen years, who roomed with her mother, sprang out of bed and rushed to the door to call for help, when her night-clothes took fire. She then opened a second-story window, from which she either jumped or fell, injuring herself so that she died a few minutes after her removal into the house. Before assistance could be rendered her mother, she was so badly burned that she expired about 1 o'clock to-day. William Chew, son of the deceased, aged sixteen years, had his hands severely burned.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

CONDITION OF THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA—A MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE COSTA RICAN GOVERNMENT—THE PERUVIAN GUANO TRADE.

PANAMA, Nov. 17.—The condition of the Isthmus of Panama is to all appearances peaceful. The people have submitted to the Provisional Government as being, at all events, better than no government at all. President Arosomena, who was overthrown by the national forces, has taken himself into the interior of the Republic. The national troops, with Gen. Camargo, their Commander in Chief, left this city on the 14th, bound for Carthagena.

The battalion "Zapadores," of 250 men have been left to garrison the city and look to the transit. The rebellion of the States on the coast has caused to the national treasury an expense of $1,000,000, and the Custom-houses were robbed of $200,000. Public works have been suspended, trade is paralyzed, and many Colombians have lost their lives, all, says the Government press, to defend a phantom called State sovereignty. The foreign bondholders and capitalists of Europe have been frightened. These and a host of other evils have been caused to the country by the Nunist revolutionaries. Nor is there any certainty that the evil has stopped. The revolution, which has just been put down was got up under the pretense that the Federal Government had attacked the sovereignty of the States. The revolution of to-morrow may take for a pretext that the rights of the people are in danger. The Bogota papers recommend the Government to employ the severest restrictive measures to keep the country at peace.

The United States steamer Omaha still remains in the harbor, and her Britannic Majesty's ship Albatross is at Toboga. The Shawmut is still at Aspinwall.

COSTA RICA.

The *Costa Ricence* has nearly all its columns taken up with a refutation of the charges brought against the Government and country by the English Vice Consul at San José, Mr. Mengens, and published in the Blue Book, for which his *exequatur* was withdrawn by the Costa Rican Government.

Gen. Estrada, who did great service in the war carried on for the expulsion of Walker from Nicaragua, has been killed by a kick from his horse. The General's death is universally lamented by his fellow-citizens.

The Royal Mail Company has made a contract with the Costa Rican Government to allow its steamers to touch once a month at Port Limon to carry mails and passengers to Europe and the West Indies, the company to receive a subsidy of £1,200 a year until the Costa Rica railroad is opened, the contract to be compulsory for ten years.

ECUADOR.

The people of Ecuador are busy recording their votes for the next President of the Republic. There is every appearance that Borrero will be elected. Flores resigned, apparently disgusted at his mints not being recognized. Silver is to be free from export duty after the first of January next.

PERU.

The announcement by cable that a contract had been made in Paris for the sale of 2,000,000 tons of guano has had a cheering effect throughout the country. Gold and silver coins, which had long been rarities in Peru, lost eight per cent. of their fictitious value in one day. One drawback about the loan is that purchasers of guano cannot sell a pound of it until the end of 1875, when the privilege of Messrs. Dreyfus expires.

The banks are increasing their stock of metallic currency, and expect strong reinforcements from California, England, and Chili, by the next steamers.

Gen. Prado has gone on a visit to Chili. He is considered as elected unless Congress decides to the contrary.

CHILI.

The only matter of special interest from Chili is the account of the Naval Court of Inquiry held at Valparaiso to investigate the causes that led to the collision between the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cotopaxi and the Chilian steamer Bio-bio. The court decided that no blame whatever rested on the officers.

CANADA.

OPENING OF THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE—SPEECH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

TORONTO, Ontario, Nov. 25.—The Ontario Legislature met at 3 P. M. to-day. Lieut. Gov. McDonald delivered a speech from the throne, in which he expressed profound regret that a more lengthened career of usefulness had not fallen to his predecessor, and he congratulated the Legislature on the successful working of the new Election law, and at the same time recommended certain amendments for the further improvement of the law as to voters' lists, &c. The system of voting by ballot being now in force with respect to all parliamentary and municipal elections, a bill will be introduced for the extension of the system to by-laws requiring the assent of the rate-payers. He invited special attention to the question of the best mode and time of affording encouragement to railway enterprises which have for their object the opening up, settling, and improving the remote areas of the Province, and alluded to the successful working of the immigration arrangements under the new system adopted in concert with the Dominion Government. One or more bills affecting the classification and consolidation of the statute law will, he said, be submitted, and the Chief Superintendent of Education being desirous of retiring from office the House will be called upon to consider whether the time has not arrived when the efficiency of the system would not be promoted by placing the work of the department in the hands of a responsible Minister of the Crown. His Excellency referred to his having visited the various public institutions of the Province, and recommended further provision for the accommodation of lunatics and idiots. The question of the eastern boundary of Ontario, so far as related to Provincial action, had been, he said, finally determined agreeably to the act passed last session of the Legislature, but it was to be regretted that the other matters in difference between Ontario and Quebec remain unsettled. There has been correspondence on the subject, and the Quebec Government has intimated its intention of uniting with Ontario and taking up the matter vigorously. The question of the northerly and westerly boundaries of the Province were referred to. Informal negotiations had taken place with respect to both a compromise line and arbitration, which the Legislature had authorized, but no final result had been arrived at. The accounts of the Province will be submitted, and notwithstanding the drafts made in encouraging railways and other public works, and after distributing $3,000,000 among the municipalities, there yet remained on the 30th of September last a large aggregate amount of the Provincial resources available in cash.

THE MILWAUKEE WHISKY TRIALS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—The jury in the case of Wirth & Kiewert, distillers, returned a verdict this morning of not guilty as to Wirth, but as to Kiewert they could not agree and were discharged. Mr. McKinney and Judge Dixon conducted the case for the prosecution and N. S. Murphy and George B. Goodwin for the defense. Moller, the Gauger who was convicted several days ago, and was waiting sentence under bail, has disappeared.

ARRIVAL OF CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY.

The steamer Abyssinia was signalled at Sandy Hook at 1 A. M. to-day. She will reach her dock about 7 A. M. Cardinal McCloskey is a passenger.

A FIRE IN NASSAU STREET.

THE OLD FOWLER BUILDING BURNED

UNWELCOME THANKSGIVING WORK FOR THE FIREMEN—A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH THE FLAMES—LARGE QUANTITY OF MANUFACTURED GOODS DESTROYED—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $240,000.

The firemen were deprived of the opportunity of enjoying their Thanksgiving dinner by an extensive conflagration which occurred in the Fourth Precinct yesterday afternoon. By the fire the Fowler Building, one of the oldest in the City, situated on the south-east corner of Nassau and Ann streets, and known as No. 102 Nassau street, was almost completely gutted, and great damage was done to the stocks of numerous manufacturers who occupied it. The building has on several occasions been partially destroyed by fire, and on one of these occasions, many years ago, was the scene of a desperate fight between rival engine companies of the old volunteer department. Containing an immense quantity of wood-work, and so old and rickety in structure, it afforded every chance to a fire if once started, and was one of the buildings indicated in a series of articles published in THE TIMES some years ago as likely to furnish food for a great conflagration. The building, a six-story brown-stone edifice, has a frontage of twenty-five feet on Nassau street, and runs back 100 feet on Ann street. It is surrounded by structures of an equally dangerous character, and in fact the entire block is regarded with apprehension by the officers of the Fire Department. Yesterday afternoon about 1:30 o'clock while Officer John Waterman, of the Fourth Precinct, was patrolling Ann street his attention was attracted by a loud explosion, and running to the corner, he saw flames bursting in great volume from the third story windows of No. 102 Nassau street, which floor is occupied by Messrs. Colyer & Judson, manufacturers of silk hats. He at once sent out an alarm from the fire-box on the corner, which brought four steamers and two trucks, under the command of District Engineer Hugh Bonner, to the scene. By this time, also, Capt. Williams and the reserve force of the Fourth Precinct arrived, and a strong cordon of Police was established around the fire, keeping the immense crowd which had assembled beyond the limits bounded by Fulton, William, Nassau, and Beekman streets. The inflammable character of the goods in Messrs. Colyer & Judson's premises by this time began to assert itself, and despite the alacrity and unceasing energy of the firemen, the flames momentarily gained in intensity and power, and reached the fourth floor of the building, which, with the fifth and sixth floors, was occupied by John Polhemus, the extensive printer. District Engineer Bonner, seeing that the force then under his command was unable to successfully cope with the conflagration, at 1:40 o'clock sent out a second alarm which brought Chief Engineer Eli Bates, Assistant Engineer Shay, and two steamers and three trucks to the assistance of the force called out by the first alarm. Capt. Williams at the same time called for the reserves of the First, Fifth and Sixth Precincts, which soon after arrived on the ground. Police Commissioner Matsell and District Inspector George W. Dilks following almost immediately after. Notwithstanding the increased force of firemen, the flames showed no diminution, and the third, fourth, fifth and sixth floors were speedily one sheet of fire. The heat became so intense that the buildings adjoining on Ann street were in danger of being fired, and by order of the Chief Engineer, streams of water were thrown against the walls of the surrounding buildings. At one time the awning on the north-east corner of Ann and Nassau streets, caught fire from a falling spark, and but for the quick action of the firemen in tearing it down, the buildings on that side of the street would have caught. The building in Ann street on the east side of the burning structure was, fortunately, protected by heavy iron shutters. From the roof of this and the buildings on the north side of Ann street streams of water were thrown into the burning building. The fire, however, was still in the ascendancy, and was gradually eating its way down through the centre of the building to the first floor. The chemicals used by the manufacturing firms in the building increased the fury of the flames. The smoke escaped in immense volumes and blinded the firemen, and burning sparks and chips fell in every direction. The telegraph wires in Ann and Nassau streets were melted by the heat and fell on the sidewalk, and the fire assumed so serious an aspect that at 1:46 o'clock Chief Bates sent out a third alarm which brought three steamers and one truck to the scene. Availing themselves of a space between the rear of the building No. 100 Nassau street and the south wall of the burning building, streams of water were thrown through the side walls of the building, and everything that experience could suggest was done to arrest the progress of the flames. At this time, a curious incident occurred. The streams of water thrown through the building from the side windows on the south side passed partially through the windows on the north side into Ann street and formed a dense cloud of spray. The sun shining on this produced a beautiful rainbow, which danced and flickered in the sunlight for over a half hour. The persistent and arduous labors of the firemen were at length rewarded, and shortly after 2 o'clock the fire seemed to lose its power and fierceness. No sooner was this change observable than all the energies of the firemen were exerted to the utmost, and immense quantities of water poured on every spot where the fire seemed fixed. The conflagration gradually diminished in extent, and shortly after 3 o'clock Chief Engineer Bates announced that it was under control. The force of firemen, however, was still kept on duty, and their efforts were not relaxed in the slightest degree until nearly 5 o'clock, when the flames were entirely subdued. The estimated loss by the fire is $236,000, but will probably reach $240,000. On the Nassau street side of the building, the first floor is occupied by John A. Dougan, hatter, and Samuel Stein, cigar-dealer. Mr. Dougan's stock was valued at $20,000, and is almost wholly destroyed by fire and water. He is insured for $10,000 in City companies. Mr. Stein had a very large stock of fine imported cigars, cigarettes, and meerschaum pipes, which is damaged $10,000. On the second floor S. Firuski, diamond and loan broker, loses about $3,000 on stock, insured. I. G. Pesoa, engraver and lithographer, loses on stock $2,000. Mr. P. A. Normandeau, electro silver and nickel plater, who occupied a portion of the second floor, had in a very large stock of valuable plated ware, revolvers, &c. His loss will reach $15,000, on which he had an insurance of $6,000 in the Rochester German Company. On the third floor Messrs. Colyer & Judson, hat manufacturers, in whose premises the fire originated, it is supposed from an overheated hat-stove, had a large stock of silk and hat bindings, exclusive of their machinery. Their loss will probably reach $25,000. Owing to the absence of the members of the firm, the amount of their insurance could not be obtained. Mr. John Polhemus, the well-known printer, who occupied the fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, sustains the heaviest loss. He had an immense quantity of type and paper in his premises, and a large number of valuable presses and paper-cutting and folding machines. As his premises were completely gutted, Mr. Polhemus' loss is estimated at $80,000, which is partially covered by insurance. On the Ann street side of the building, the basement occupied as a liquor saloon by H. Manson was damaged $1,500. Henry Lieve's chop-house on the first floor was damaged $3,000, and the law office of D. Salomon on the second floor was damaged $1,000. The building, owned by the Fowler estate, was damaged $45,000, insurance not known. In the house No. 100 Nassau street, G. A. Josephs, diamond and loan broker, occupying part of the first floor, had his stock damaged $500. E. B. Fay, wholesale dealer in photographs of distinguished persons, who occupied the remainder of the first floor, lost $1,000 on stock. John J. Miller, printers' materials, occupying part of the second floor, lost $1,000 on stock. Henry Duffin, banner painter, lost $500. Charles Vinton, printer, and Frank McElroy, printer, lost each $500 on stock. The building was damaged $500. The fire afforded another illustration of the necessity of having the hydrants placed at shorter distances from each other. Yesterday being a holiday, the consumption of water for private uses was small, and the pressure correspondingly great. Had it not been for this, the want of an adequate supply of water and of force to effect any purpose in quenching a large fire, would have been severely felt by the firemen.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—At their afternoon and evening session the only resolution of importance under consideration was the following:

Resolved, That we hereby pray and ask the Congress of the United States to remove the heavy burdens from the necks of the people by forthwith repealing the law creating the national banks, and to withdraw their issues from circulation and substitute the Government issues usually called greenbacks in their stead.

SHOT BY A GAMBLER.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Charles D. Whyland, one of the proprietors of the St. Elmo restaurant, on Dearborn street, was shot this evening by a drunken gambler named "Hank" Davis. The bullet lodged in Whyland's brain and proved fatal almost instantly. Whyland had attempted to separate Davis and another man who were quarreling, when Davis drew his pistol and fired.

ALLEGED INDIAN FRAUDS.

A RING TO SWINDLE THE POTOWATAMIE TRIBE IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—A special dispatch to the *Globe-Democrat* from Topeka, Kan., says:

Advices received here to-day from Washington state that Enoch Hoag, Superintendent of this Indian Superintendency, and Agent Gibson, of the Osages, are both to be removed. It is charged here on good authority that a Ring of speculators has been systematically defrauding the Potowatamie Indians, who, until recently, occupied a reservation near Topeka. The principal charge is that certain members of the tribe, living in the Indian Territory, were represented as being dead, and their estates were administered upon and the proceeds pocketed by the Ring. The amount realized by the scheme is estimated at $20,000.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest in New-England. It has fallen from the lakes and the North-west to the Gulf, being lowest in the upper lake region, with rising temperature, south to east winds, and rain, except snow from Dakota to Upper Michigan, and partly cloudy weather in the lower lake region. It is now rising in the North-west, with north-westerly winds and cold, clearing weather. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic States. The brisk north-easterly winds on the North Carolina coast have diminished in force. The rivers in Western Pennsylvania have commenced falling, and the Ohio and Cumberland continued rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, cloudy weather, and rain areas are probable.

For the Western Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, cloudy, and rainy weather, followed during the afternoon and night by rising barometer, west to north winds, and generally colder, clearing weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, high barometer, brisk and high north-west to north-east winds, colder and clear or clearing weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the former rain, gradually extending over the latter.

For the canal regions of Indiana, Ohio, and possibly the western portions of Pennsylvania and New-York, the temperature fall below freezing Friday night.

Cautionary signals continue along Lakes Superior, Michigan, and Huron, and are ordered for Lake Erie.

The Ohio River continues rising.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	27°	31°	3:30 P. M.	37°	38°
6 A. M.	26°	30°	6 P. M.	33°	36°
9 A. M.	28°	34°	9 P. M.	32°	35°
12 M.	35°	36°	12 P. M.	30°	35°

Average temperature yesterday ....34¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date of last year ....31°

A CONTESTED ELECTION.

THE MARYLAND ATTORNEY GENERALSHIP—ARGUMENT BEFORE GOV. GROOME.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives a summary of the argument before the Governor of Maryland, on Wednesday, in the case of the contested election for Attorney General of that State. Written or printed arguments were submitted by both Mr. Gwinn, the Democratic candidate, and Mr. Wallis, the Reform candidate, who received the support of the Republicans. The former was present in person, as well as represented by Col. Charles Marshall as counsel. Mr. Hagner, of Annapolis, appeared for Mr. Wallis, who was absent. Briefly stated, the argument of Mr. Gwinn is that the power vested in the Governor by article 5, section 2 of the Constitution, which requires all elections for Attorney General to be certified and returns made thereof to the Governor, "whose duty it shall be to decide on the election and qualifications of the person returned," extends merely to an examination of the returns, and to a decision of the question as it appears on the face of the returns. Mr. Gwinn further objects that until the returns have been counted and the result announced, there can be no contest, and that neither he nor Mr. Wallis has any voice or right to be heard in the matter. If the returns have been counted and are in due form, and no objection appearing upon the face of them, Mr. Gwinn insists that no contest can be made, and that he is entitled to be commissioned without delay or controversy. The functions of the Governor in passing upon the returns are ministerial rather than judicial, or if judicial, are inoperative for the want of proper constitutional or legislative provision to enable the Governor to hear and decide the contest in the only proper way in which such a controversy should be conducted, viz., upon the testimony of witnesses duly summoned and examined under the sanction of an oath administered by competent authority. No such authority is expressly given to the Governor or is inherent in him, as in the case of the Legislature and the courts, and he is, therefore, without the means of proceeding judicially—the constitutional provision in this respect not being self-executing. Mr. Gwinn therefore protests against the Governor entertaining jurisdiction of the notice of contest filed by Mr. Wallis.

Mr. Wallis, in reply, vindicates himself from the charge of delay in making the contest upon the ground that until the official returns were made known he could not know whether he had any right to contest the matter. The constitutional provision, he insists, not only confers a power but imposes a duty, and by every sound principle of constitutional construction carries with it by implication the grant of the means necessary for the exercise of the power. He refers to the language of the Constitution empowering the House of Delegates and courts to "judge" in other contested elections, and claims it to be identical with that referring to the Attorney Generalship. He holds that it is a judicial and not a ministerial power—it is a power to "go behind the returns, purge the ballot-box and recount the votes," as stated by the Court of Appeals in the Prince George's (Clerk of the Court) contested election case of Brooke vs. Widdecombe, which was hence decided by the House of Delegates. Having the power and being charged with the duty to "decide," the Governor must be presumed to have the power to hear the parties, their counsel, and witnesses. Mr. Wallis further states that as to the character of the testimony he proposes to offer, it is of the same general description as that relied upon by the House of Delegates and its Committee of Election in 1860, in declaring invalid the election in Baltimore City in 1859, and throwing out the vote of the city in the count for Controller.

The oral addresses on both sides elaborate the above arguments, and Mr. Marshall claims for Mr. Gwinn that he would court investigation, but the Governor is not provided with the necessary legal machinery for such a scrutiny.

The *American* says: "Mr. Marshall attempted an extraordinary method of appeal when he endeavored to show that 30,000 negro votes had been cast for Mr. Wallis, and requested the Governor to take notice that he was called upon to decide between a gentleman elected by 50,000 votes of white citizens and a man who had received 30,000 votes from negroes. Gov. Groome very properly checked him, and informed him he could make no such distinction. The argument was close throughout, and the legal fence employed prevented it from becoming monotonous. Gov. Groome displayed every disposition to make himself acquainted with all the points bearing on the case, and it seemed evident that he means to give them thoughtful consideration. His decision is reserved, and may not be forthcoming for several days."

ACCIDENT IN A PAPER MILL.

LOWELL, Mass., Nov. 25.—Last evening the rotary bleacher in C. B. Richmond & Co.'s manila paper mill broke from its position and was thrown some distance through the walls of the adjoining woolen factory of Walker & Co. The paper mill was badly injured, and a portion of it will have to be rebuilt. The total damage is estimated at $9,500; no insurance.

THANKSGIVING THOUGHTS

THE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES

APPROPRIATE SERMONS BY CITY PASTORS—A PLEASANT DAY AND LARGE AUDIENCES—A FEW OF THE SERMONS—FRUITFUL THEMES EARNESTLY PRESENTED.

Thanksgiving services were held yesterday in many of the City churches, and sermons fitting to the day were preached to large audiences. It was such a moderate, Spring-like day as invites people to church, and the popular themes which are reserved for such an occasion were another inducement to many whose attendance at the ordinary Sunday services is irregular. Rev. Dr. Dix preached at Trinity, where the services were no less marked than on previous similar occasions. Many strange faces were seen among the large audience at Dr. Hall's new church, and the Pastor gave one of his characteristically effective addresses. At Christ Church the choral service and Dr. Thompson's sermon on "Why God Makes Nations" filled an impressive hour. These and other services are reported at considerable length below.

THE GREATNESS OF GOD'S WORK.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Church attracted unusually large congregations. The anthem of the day was taken from the twenty-fourth verse of the one hundred and fourth Psalm, "O, Lord, how manifold are Thy works! In wisdom hast Thou made them all: the earth is full of Thy riches," and "the Lord is great" was sung at the offertory, the other, musical selections also being appropriate to the festive occasion. The sermon was preached by the Rector, Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., who took the anthem of the day for his text. In referring to the wonderful works of God he said they had been studied and admired by men of all tastes, and from different points of view. Some admired the world for its poetry, others for its magnificent natural scenery, and others still because they saw in it, as developed by scientific research, full confirmation of the truths contained in the sacred book. Nothing was so wonderful as the blessed Word of God, imparting, as it did, strength and consolation to those in affliction, taking away the terrors of death and giving a clear view of the great things in store for the righteous in the world beyond. The day they then honored differed from all other days of the year in breadth and comprehension. It was celebrated by all sects acknowledging the sovereignty of God, and was the only day in all the year on which the Almighty, from His dwelling-place on high, looked down upon the united homage of differing creeds. It was strange that what had originally been a Puritan custom should have developed itself into the grand catholic festival it now was, and which would finally be the means of reuniting its participants in heaven. They were called upon that day to thank God for seed-time and harvest, and for all the other boundless blessings of which they had been the recipients during the past year. These blessings of a bountiful Providence to man were older than the hills, older than any record or race, and preceded the creation of man by God. It was truly a fitting day on which to consider the blessings of God to man, and the greatness and goodness compared to which man was so insignificant. The history of the creation, fall, and redemption of the human race, as set forth in the Word of God, contained the most delightful pictures and the most beautiful poetry. In no other language and with no other people could be found so rich and rare a succession of pictures as those which greeted the eye of the student of the Word of God. The earth, from north to south, the heavens, and the wonders of the firmament, all declared the glory of God, and what was man, poor, insignificant atom as he was, in the midst of so much grandeur? Man had his own little hour or two in which to gaze on the greatness around him, and then pass away. What was man that God should be mindful of him? Man had within him a soul containing the little spark of eternal flame, and should be thankful for that spark, small though it be, which assured him that the great Ruler of all was his Creator, his Friend, and his Saviour. The voice of the same great Creator, who fashioned the heavens and the earth, and everything animate and inanimate contained therein, spoke to the heart of man, directing him to do justice and love mercy, and walk humbly before God. So could this poor atom, in the midst of the greatness surrounding him, look up to God, who made him, for solace and strength. In conclusion, Dr. Dix called upon his hearers to return their sincere thanks to Almighty God for the blessings received during the past year, and give it practical effect by ministering to the wants of the poor and friendless in the present season of straitened circumstances and general suffering.

WHY GOD SHOULD BE PRAISED.

REV. DR. JOHN HALL AT THE FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There was a very large congregation in attendance on the Thanksgiving services at Rev. Dr. John Hall's Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Fifty-fifth street, yesterday morning. In accordance with custom, the annual Thanksgiving collection was made in aid of the funds of the Presbyterian Hospital. Dr. Hall preached a sermon appropriate to the day, taking his text from the One Hundredth Psalm, fourth verse: "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise. Be thankful unto Him, and bless His name." The preacher said these beautiful words called not upon any particular class or people, but upon all lands, to render praise and thanks to God, and wherever His sun shone He was entitled to be glorified. He did not commend us to come before Him with bowed heads and broken hearts, but with gladness and songs of praise. All men were called upon for this homage, and the claim was vested upon the basis that He is the Lord—of the sea which He has made, and the heavens which He has uplifted, all of which render Him their silent but majestic tribute of obedience to His commands, and testify to His greatness and His wisdom. But with man it was different. They were to go into His gates yielding living, active, personal homage and obedience. There was no power in the sun or the stars to remember; no heart to beat with affection in the centre of this earth. But man could remember and could praise with gratitude. That which could not be done by the ceaseless oratory of the material universe could be done by intelligent man as he glorified God, and rendered unto Him hymns of praise, and gave thanks and adoration to Him, and that was what we were called upon to do at this season, and for that purpose were they gathered together to-day. Let them, therefore, go through that sacred service with simplicity and godly sincerity, each giving thanks for the national and family and personal blessings he had received during the year. The President of the United States, the Governor of this State, and the Chief Magistrate of this City had each called upon them to set apart this day, and it was good that such calls came to them from their public men, from representative men. It was a fitting acknoledgment of our national existence and independence, and there was assuredly something very inspiring in the spectacle of many millions of people gathered together on one day and heaping upon God's altar their sacrifice of praise. It should tend to cultivate among us a true human and national feeling. We had none too many of such holidays in our social arrangement. Life was very unrelenting and inexorable in its demands upon us. The various parts of our social and commercial machinery were grinding hard one upon the other, and we needed these days of rest and inter-communion, in which there could be some lubrication of the joints, in which the ties of morality and social and Christian virtue might be drawn more closely together and sanctified. Let him now, therefore, call their attention to some of the grounds for gratitude to God, not that he desired them to think of him as an expositor of the handiwork of God, but with them, as a worshiper, as one exposed to the same cares and anxieties and weaknesses as themselves—susceptible to the same

sentiments or impulses of hope and joy, and of sorrow and temptation. Let him speak to them as a Christian, as a citizen, and as a man, of the things that concerned them as Christians, as citizens, and as men. In the first place he besought them to be thankful to God for the time in which they lived, and the manifold blessings they inherited from the experience of all the ages that had gone before them. They inherited unnumbered benefits. Man, in this respect differed from all the other creatures of the earth. The beavers and the birds builded now no more wisely or well than they did at the beginning. We had improved—great thinkers and philosophers, heroes and martyrs, and soldiers and discoverers and inventors had all contributed their labors and their lives to our well being. These were circumstances that we were too apt heedlessly to regard and perhaps to forget. When men reached middle life there was a tendency to speak of "the good old times," as if they were better than the days in which they lived. He thought it was capable of proof that there never was a time in the world in which it was so good to live as the time in which God had cast our lot. How much had human skill accomplished in the soothing of human pain; what saving of human labor and the necessity of endurance had been made by all the various inventions of mechanical skill and force; how much of the earth's riches had been drawn to the service of man, and how much of its surface subdued; even the occult elements and forces had been trained to his will. In civil reform, too, wonders had been achieved. It was indeed an age in which there was much to be thankful for to Almighty God, for we had a heritage of blessings—national, social, religious, political, and personal. It was possible now for a man in the brief three score years and ten allotted to human life to achieve more life work than it was possible for him to do when life was protracted into the centuries. In the second place, we ought to thank God for the land He had given us to inherit. Surely it was broad enough and large enough for our work, with about twenty-six times the area of the whole mother country. Surely, too, it was rich enough in its resources; its valleys smiling with corn; its hills covered with timber that surpassed the cedars of Lebanon; its mines of treasures in gold and silver, in iron, in coal, and in oil; its rivers leading like great arteries of intercourse to the sea: its various climates, from the rigid ardors of the North to the sunny, fragrant seasons of the tropic South, all bringing to us the richest tributes which the God of nature had ever commanded nature to yield to man. Truly we had a goodly land, and should thank the Lord for this great favor. The harvest of the year, too, had been singularly bountiful over nearly all the land. It had been his fortune to visit in July last the grasshopper region, as it was called, and he was glad to say that even after the scourge had passed over and destroyed the first and the second crops, the fertile land had been so grateful that the third crop yielded a fairly abundant harvest. But it was the people who made the country, and in this respect there was also great reason to be thankful. The Puritans and Pilgrims and enlightened voyagers from the mother countries, the Puritans of Great Britain, the reformers from Holland, the Huguenots from Languedoc, and the stanch old Presbyterians from Scotland and Ireland were a noble alliance from which to stock a new land. And all these men had had the honor of suffering and fighting and bleeding for civil and religious liberty. They were the right kind of stock. They had love for the Bible, and the printing press, and the common school, and they implanted that sturdy affection in their descendants, and it had proved a noble heritage; and when they were established on this continent they were enabled in the providence of God to lay the foundations for such a nation as had grown up here, and to which let us trust and pray God would continue the blessing he had sent down upon such founders, that the nation might grow stronger and stronger, and better for all men and all conditions of men, and honor, in its greatness, the goodness and wisdom of God. In the third place, we should bless God and thank Him for the era in our career which He had permitted us to approach. The next year would be the centennial year. We should render tributes of joy to Him that our beneficent institutions had been permitted to endure so long. The nation had passed through its great tribulation and sorrow—that sorrow that came sometimes to help a people, sometimes to chasten them, but always to make their character deeper and purer. The very depression of commerce of which we complained to-day was but a trace of that great tribulation. Our extravagance needed to be checked, our arrogance needed to be humiliated, our mad, wild spirit of speculation needed to be subdued. And now he believed that the business which had been done in the past year was safer, if smaller, than that which we had been doing for years before, and, so far as our actual substantial wealth as a nation was concerned, we were now richer than ever before.

The preacher concluded his discourse by calling upon the people of the Presbyterian churches to thank God for the extension and strength and glory of their creed; for this congregation to bless God for his especial care over them; and finally, he asked those who had not yet found their Saviour to offer their hearts to-day as a thanksgiving offering to the God of the universe, while those who had already found him should render their joyous homage of praise.

WHY GOD MAKES NATIONS.

REV. DR. H. M. THOMPSON AT CHRIST CHURCH.

At Christ Church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, the leading feature was the choral service by the trained choir of men and boys. At the close of the regular morning worship, the Rector, Rev. Dr. Thompson, preached a sermon upon the subject, "Why God Makes Nations." The reverend gentleman took for his text Deuteronomy, iv., 34: "Or hath God essayed to go and take him a nation from the midst of another nation, by temptations, by signs, and by wonders, and by war, and by a mighty hand, and by a stretched out arm, and by great terrors, according to all that the Lord did for you in Egypt before your eyes?"

Men, the preacher observed, had many theories concerning the origin of nationalities. One of these was that the bond which constituted the State was a social compact between man and man, to which the individual gave up certain of his natural rights in return for being protected by the State in others. Some of these so-called natural rights had been very vaguely defined. If they were to believe the assertions of a certain school of philosophers, these natural rights included the privilege to kill, rob, plunder, and commit violence of all kinds. As the rude and brutal ancestors of man emerged from their animal form they found the indiscriminate exercise of these rights inconvenient, and accordingly covenanted among themselves to surrender them to a central authority, and thus laid the first foundations of government. If this had ever happened, men were certainly much wiser in their semi-barbarous state than they ever had been since. The theory, however, was only a theory, and evidently opposed to the teaching of the Bible on this point. The assertions of the Scriptures as to the birth of nations was plain and unmistakable. It was that God was omnipotent, and that He made them and destroyed them alike for His own purposes. He distinctly claims to have made the twelve tribes of Israel His people, and throughout the Old Testament the same statement is repeated in regard to all nations, both Jew and heathen. God was as much the author of the nation on the banks of the Hudson and the Mississippi, as he was of the nations on the Jordan and the Euphrates. The State was not a joint stock company at all. The Lord holds it in his hand, measures the span of its existence, when done with it sweeps it away forever. The fallacy of all human estimates of a people's greatness is that our standard of valuation and that of God are different. A nation might be rich and prosperous and happy, and yet not attain the standard of perfection in His eyes. It was only through long successions of fortune and misfortune, of perils and triumphs, that God's education of a nation was complete. The first use to which this power of education was put was in molding communities into new and larger communities, and giving the latter novel and distinguishing characteristics, and then adapting each nation to the work for which it was destined. When they came to mark the traits which distinguished the leading peoples of antiquity they found that there was no nationality which was not thus formed out of distinctive groups forged together in this end for the common purpose of fulfilling their Creator's will. As the Bible had it, "The Assyrian was a staff in his hand." Many of the features of these ancient and combative nations were repulsive to the modern sense of propriety, but who were the people of the present day that they should condemn the methods by which the Almighty had seen fit to work? There was no need to apologize for the failing of the Jews, or the Assyrians, or the other peoples which God has raised up to work out his great ends. Neither must it be thought, because a people are eminently wealthy and happy in the eyes of mankind, that they are therefore fulfilling the destiny which God has appointed for them. As had already been observed, God did not sum up the wealth of a people as man did. When they looked upon the riches of this nation, upon its great cities, its fertile plains, its rivers, its forests, its shipping, its mines, and its manufactures, it was a common temptation to imagine the Author of all this saying to Himself, "What a great and splendid people those people in America are." The real feeling of the Almighty they might be sure was very different from this. Instead of the question asked, God's words were much more likely to be "What is this people to whom so much has been given doing for their moral welfare—what sort of families, what sort of children, what of honor and truth and justice and righteousness in high places are they bringing forth in return for all the material good they have received?" And it must be always remembered that it made no difference in God's projects whether a nation were Christian or heathen, whether they claimed themselves as his chosen people or not. He was working out his ends with them all the same, and when the work for which the instrument had been fashioned was accomplished it would be cast aside. He claimed the Roman Empire as his own, and when its mission was completed He destroyed it forever. But while that mighty Empire was rising to the summit of its splendor, He was silently preparing a new power in the persons of our own half-savage ancestors—the Teutonic tribes, the hordes of Northern Europe, and the far-away millions who inhabited the table-lands of Central Asia—a force which in due time would overwhelm and annihilate that mighty fabric whose foundations seemed eternal. The great end to which all this successive change was tending was the bettering of the human race and the final production of a new heaven and a new earth, in which dwelt righteousness. Then would come the golden age, the millennium to which the great philosophers and prophets of all ages had looked forward. We might not realize it ourselves. We would probably never live to see it, but our children would. Every nation to which God had allotted a distinct part in His grand scheme had left behind some element of good to the nations that came after. The Jewish theocracy had bequeathed to us the imperishable idea of the one true God—an idea branded into the hearts and souls of all the Western races, and by them transmitted to us. The Persian monarchy, which rose on the ruins of the Assyrian, had left us the intense conviction and detestation of sin. The graceful and æsthetic race which for a short time reigned in the place of the Persians lived long enough to transmit to us a legacy of language, literature, and art which constitutes an imperishable monument to the true greatness of its people. The distinguishing feature of the Greek civilization was the ever present spirit of free inquiry—the calm, steady sweep of intellect—the clear, white light of pure human thought, undimmed by prejudice and unawed by fear. That civilization has passed away forever, but not without leaving a legacy which mankind will treasure to the last of time. Last in the list came the overshadowing power of Rome. That, too, had lived its appointed space and then sunk into oblivion, not without incorporating its laws, its form of government, and its civilization into the systems of the nations which rose upon its ruins. And coming down to our own day, it could not be said that it was a piece of national conceit to think the Great Disposer of events had in view a destiny fully as important for this United States of America. But look for a moment at the occasions on which he has saved it—at its birth and during its earlier years, and even within our own remembrance, when its own children in madness sought to destroy it. Was it asking too much to suppose that the Power which had watched over and protected this Republic for nearly a century, and raised it up to the foremost rank of the nations, was steadily leading on a course which the providence of God had shaped for it? What our ultimate destiny was depended largely on our own conduct. We more than any other people in the world are responsible for our own future. When disaster overtakes other peoples they can blame their sovereign, but we are our own sovereigns, and must blame ourselves. When the State is disgraced by corruption and the Government stained by fraud, it is of no use for us to shut ourselves up and say, "These politicians are responsible for all this; it is none of our doing." When men neglect their duties to the State, the State is pretty apt to neglect its duties to them. At present the period of our national regeneration seemed far off. It might take one or two civil wars, or one or two foreign wars. It might take half a dozen seasons of financial depression such as we had just gone through with. A vast deal of work remained to be done by ourselves. If in due time, through God's goodness, we succeed in eradicating the evils which now beset us, and fill the mission appointed for us to His satisfaction, it may please Him to use again the instrument which has done so well, and to assign us a succession of new destinies until the world reaches the golden age of peace and good will. To attain this noble destiny we must be able to make some sacrifices. Our life could not be merely a life of greedy, grasping money-getting, a continuous hoarding of riches, and a constant pursuit of only that which was material and gross. Our duties to the State must not be discharged in so loose a way as to permit bad and corrupt men to rule over us, to administer our affairs and to stain the ermine of Justice with bribery and fraud. Our duties to society must not be fulfilled in a way to invite social crime, the degradation of home life, and the gross demoralization which infallibly overtakes the community or nation which gives itself up to the lust for gold. Our life, social and national, to be worthy of the great end for which the Almighty has destined us, must be a progressive life, based on high and noble principles, and leading more and more toward that perfect purity which will one day reign in the place of the old world's sin and corruption.

THANKSGIVING SERVICE IN MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Services were conducted in St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., yesterday by the Rector, Rev. J. L. Maxwell, who preached a sermon from the following text: "Both riches and honors come of Thee, and Thou reignest over all. * * * Now, therefore, our God, we thank Thee and praise Thy glorious name;" II. Chronicles, xii., 13. The speaker took the ground that the spirit of atheism, positivism, and infidelity had obtained a hold upon the mind of the nineteenth century such as to excite the gravest apprehensions touching the growth of the Church. And while thanking God that the spirit of the nation, through its head, manifested to the world its recognition of Divine dependence, Christians should individually manifest their gratitude to Providence for the blessings received at his hands. The recognition of the supremity of God should mark all the actions of the Government of the nation, as the obligation of men to do the will of God was the foundation upon which the Government was laid. In conclusion, the preacher exhorted his hearers to thank God not only for temporal, but spiritual blessings.

EVACUATION DAY.

CELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY—PARADE AND BANQUET OF THE VETERANS OF 1812.

In celebration of the anniversary of the evacuation of New-York by the British troops in 1783, the American flag was raised by Adjt. J. Gould Warner, for the Veteran Corps of 1812, on the old fort in Central Park at sunrise, and chimes were rung from several church steeples. When Adjt. Warner went to the fort yesterday morning he discovered that the halyards attached to the staff had been cut. He procured ladders and the flag was nailed to the mast. When the British evacuated the City they greased the pole at the Battery before their departure, and the American patriots were obliged to procure cleats from a neighboring hardware store to climb up and nail the colors to the head of the staff. On inquiry by Adjt. Warner yesterday it was ascertained that some person unknown had presented himself at the fort in the morning before his arrival and represented that he was authorized by the Veterans to hoist the flag. He did not do so, and it is believed by Adjt. Warner that the unknown cut the halyards with malicious intent. The Veterans, in citizens' dress, wearing cockades, mustered at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 12 M., and forming in line shortly afterward, proceeded under the escort of a committee of the First Battalion of Washington Continentals, an independent military corps under the command of Major S. L. Reeve, to the Continental Hotel on Broadway, near Howard street, where they were regaled with a banquet prepared for them by one of their old friends and the hotel proprietors. Gen. Raymond, the commandant of the corps, presided, and the occasion was thoroughly enjoyable. After the edibles were disposed of the Veterans passed an agreeable time in the interchange of reminiscences of the War of 1812 and old New-York. Speeches were also delivered by Gen. Raymond and others, and an old ballad, sung when the British ships were sailing away from New-York harbor, was repeated. The old gentlemen then went to their homes. The corps, which a few years ago numbered fifty or sixty members, is now reduced to a membership of about thirty. The youngest member is aged seventy-four and the oldest ninety-seven. The latter was too feeble to take part in the festivities yesterday. The names and ages of those who paraded are as follows: Gen. Henry Raymond, 83; Col. Abraham Dally, 80; Col. John T. Hildreth, 74; Nicholas Duff, 80; Michael Van Name, 80; Samuel Ryckman, 83; Christopher Remmey, 86; John Davenport, 82; Thomas Bloomer, 80; Parmenas Doxey, 85; Harry Crittanton, 82; Ebenezer Dowd, 80; Major Charles K. Crowley, 87; Charles Coombs, 81.

A petition is now being circulated by the friends of the Veterans for an increase in the pension at present allowed them, and it is hoped that Congress may be eventually induced to act favorably in the matter.

The Washington Continentals, who have undertaken the task of protecting the interests of the Veterans, partook of a banquet in celebration of Evacuation Day at the residence of their commandant, Major S. L. Reeve.

ELOPED WITH A BOOK AGENT.

The Horseheads *Free Press* gives the particulars of an elopement which occurred there a few days ago. The foolish girl, whose name is Fannie Campbell, is but sixteen years of age, and the man upon whose protection she has thrown herself figured in the village of Horseheads as a book or newspaper agent—canvassing for some fashion magazine. The *Free Press* says: "He called at the house of Mrs. Campbell, among others. All were absent from home except the girl. He was seen to go in and out several times during the afternoon, and it was at these visits that he induced her to elope with him. Mrs. Campbell came home about 7 in the evening, and, being very tired, soon went to bed, leaving her daughter sitting up. About 8 the girl went up to her room, packed her clothing in a satchel as far as they would go in, tied the balance in a bundle, threw them all out of the window, where the agent took possession of them. She wrote a note of good-by to her mother and younger sister, climed out of the window, passed down the kitchen roof to the ground, and thence to the depot. Here she was seen and recognized, and suspicion excited as to her intentions, but before her mother could be aroused and informed of what was going on, the train had left for Elmira." The whole affair appears to have been very expeditiously arranged. The man is described as being about thirty years old, rather tall, light hair and eyes, with sandy "Burnside" whiskers. He was well dressed, and had the manners and appearance of a gentleman. The Police have obtained no trace of the fugitive couple.

THREE WEDDINGS.

Mr. and Mrs. John Zimmerman celebrated their silver wedding in Albany on Wednesday evening, and at the same time their son, John Zimmerman, Jr., was married to Miss Minnie Klaar, and their daughter, Miss Katie Zimmerman, to John Sager.

ACTIVITY AT FALL RIVER.

PROMISING BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

AFTER THE RESUMPTION—THE MILLS ALL RUNNING—A MOVEMENT TO RESTORE THE EXPORT TRADE IN COTTON FABRICS—UNDER-CONSUMPTION AND OVER-PRODUCTION.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FALL RIVER, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

Since the collapse of the famous strike, or "vacation," as the operatives chose to call it, some six weeks ago, the mills have been running every working day, and, so far as the operatives themselves are concerned, it is fair to say that the business has been carried on with less of friction, and has been attended with a greater degree of good feeling as between the employers and the employed, than has often been the case in the history of cotton manufacturing in this city. With the opening of the mills on the 4th of October the backbone of the agitation and dissension became, so to speak, altogether dislocated. On the one side the operative beheld the open door of his mill, behind which was warmth, shelter, work to which he was accustomed and by which he could gain a comfortable subsistence for himself and family. On the other side was the prospect of long continued idleness, the knowledge that the leaders and counselors of the "strikers" were selfishly striving to promote their individual interests, the approach of the Winter season, and the absolute certainty of impending suffering and distress. The sensible operative, therefore, warned by his bitter experience, quickly made his decision, and applied at once for work.

So great indeed was the demand for employment, many men and women having come from other places to obtain it, in addition to the large body of operatives here, that the mill agents were enabled to choose from the applicants those who by reputation or appearance were the most desirable. Consequently many of the mills which, owing to the scarcity of help before, had been compelled more or less to hire an inferior class of operatives, took the opportunity to exclude from their lists all such persons, and were rigidly careful not to employ any of the known leaders of the strike, or those who had in any way made themselves influential in promoting its interests. Each mill had a copy of the "black list," the names upon which were carefully scanned, and every exertion was made to prevent the men from getting into the mills by change of name, or by any other subterfuge. The result is, therefore, that to-day the mills are filled with a much better class of operatives than heretofore; men and women who are anxious to work, who have forsworn their allegiance to, and see for themselves the mischievous influence of, trades-unions, and of self-elected agitators and self-styled leaders, and who appear in a greater or less degree to recognize the gravity of the business situation throughout the country. And the uniform testimony of the Superintendents and upper hands is that so far as the help are concerned the mills were never better equipped than at the present time.

But while the interior condition of the mills is so satisfactory, the outlook from a business point of view does not seem as encouraging. There has been a considerable decline in the price of print cloths since the mills started up, and the decline has not made any great increase in the demand. Even if the demand were good it would give at present prices hardly a dividend-paying margin of profit, especially if the percentage for wear and tear of machinery and contingent depreciation of values should be set aside, as under good business management it ought to be. While, therefore, there may not be an actual loss in running the mills at present, it will be seen that the balance on the right side of the profit and loss account must be inconsiderable, and unless there should be a revival in the sale of cotton fabrics, the promise of dividends from the mills in the immediate future is not gratifying.

At a meeting of the Manufacturers' Association, held a few days ago, it was voted to make another reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of the operatives, the reduction to go into effect the first Monday in December, and to apply equally to all classes of employes, from Treasurers and Superintendents downward. In the case of many of the operatives, however, this reduction will be somewhat modified by a decrease in the rents of the corporation tenements, in the same proportion. At the above-mentioned meeting, moreover, a committee of two, a Treasurer and a Superintendent, was appointed to make a short visit to England. The object of this visit will be, it is presumed, mainly experimental, having in view the personal observation of the manner in which cotton spinning is there carried on; to see if the manufactures here cannot or do not compete directly with English spinners in cheapness of production, and more than all else, to establish, if possible, a channel for the exportation of American cotton fabrics.

There seems to be no good reason now why the export trade in cotton goods should not be restored to the condition it was in previous to the war; and, without doubt, such restoration would greatly tend to place cotton manufacturing in this country on a firm foundation. From the best information that can be obtained, the cost per yard of making print cloths here varies very little from the cost per yard of manufacturing the same kind of goods in England, while our facilities for obtaining the raw material are certainly better than theirs. In width and in quality of the texture our goods are said to be the most desirable, and, moreover, the price at which English print cloths are now sold in their own market is stated to be higher than that obtained for print cloths here, and that, too, in a currency that has a specie basis. If, therefore, a market can be found in England or elsewhere for a part even of the American production, the remaining portion can, of course, be disposed of at home to much better advantage, and in a great measure the over-production, if there is an over-production, will be remedied. To accomplish this the gentlemen appointed will use every exertion, and it is believed they have good prospects of success.

The reason most generally assigned for the depression in manufacturing interests at the present time is over-production. Ought it not to be called, rather, under-consumption? There are, for instance, a million of men throughout the country who have now no employment. These men, many of them having families, have been, in periods of business activity, the average consumers. The cotton fabric entered largely into their domestic use—was a regular part of their household expenditures. Now they think themselves fortunate if they can simply supply themselves with food, and keep the wolf of starvation from their doors. Willing to dig, they can find but little digging to do. Ashamed to beg, as with the inborn feeling of Americans they ought to be, they pinch themselves in everything that the most stringent necessity does not require. The piece of cotton cloth, the calico dress may be needed to be sure, but existence can be sustained without them; they lie, therefore, on the merchants' shelves, while the butcher, the baker, and the landlord receive the little money they would cost. The prevailing economy, likewise, that affects all classes of society, has largely decreased, undoubtedly, what were supposed to be, in periods of business prosperity, the necessary expenses of daily living. "It is fair to assume, therefore, that while the reason of the present depression may in a certain sense be attributed to an over production, a healthier state of affairs, to be brought about by a return to a sound currency, and the effect thereof upon all kinds of business will restore the home consumption and give to the nation much of its former prosperity.

It is scarcely within the science of mathematics to count as lost that which has never been gained, but the fact that during the two months' idleness of the mills the operatives might have earned a million of dollars, and that the greater part of that sum has been by such idleness kept out of the smaller channels of trade here has had, of course, a disastrous effect upon the general business of the place. So far, however, the merchants and storekeepers have bravely withstood the shock, although it will take time for them to recover completely therefrom. There have been fewer failures than in most places of similar size, and already a better feeling is plainly observable. And, without doubt, after a few months of uninterrupted work, Fall River will again come to the front and manifest its proverbial enterprise and activity.

BEHAVED WELL.

A resident who reached Detroit by a noon train Wednesday, the *Free Press* says, after an absence of two weeks, was met at the depot by his eight-year-old son, who loudly welcomed him.

"And is everybody well, Willie?" asked the father.

"The wellest kind," replied the boy.

"And nothing has happened?"

"Nothing at all. I've been good, Jennie's been good, and I never saw ma behave herself so well as she has this time!"

HUNTING REYNARD IN NEW-JERSEY.

A SHORT BUT EXCITING RACE—RUNNING AFTER A PORTION OF A DEAD FOX—THE SPORT SPOILED BY BADLY-TRAINED DOGS.

The baying of hounds and the cheery "Hark-away!" of the huntsmen as they speed across country in chase of the fox, if hitherto strange sounds to dwellers in the Northern States, are likely to become very familiar, judging from the interest taken in the movement now in progress to create an interest in the invigorating sport in the immediate neighborhoods of New-York. It must be confessed, however, that the recent experimental hunts on Long Island and at Hackensack were not calculated to imbue the participants with a high degree of enthusiasm. The main difficulties met with have been an evident scarcity of foxes, and the incompetency of the native horses in the matter of jumping fences and enduring the hardships of a long run through soft loam and plowed lands. Another drawback has been the inability of the hunters to procure a numerous pack of well-trained hounds, well mastered by an experienced huntsman. Still, as the gentlemen who are endeavoring to popularize the pastime are sparing no pains nor expense to accomplish their object, it is to be presumed that the present obstacles to successful sport will in time be overcome. The very brief hunt and the subsequent long search for a fox, which took place in the vicinity of Hackensack, Bergen County, N. J., yesterday, was almost entirely a local affair among the farmers of that section and citizens of the surrounding towns. The meet took place about 8:30 A. M., in front of the Washington Mansion House, Hackensack. A heavy frost having fallen during the night, the ground was hard, but the air was keen and bracing. At the appointed time a cavalcade of ten mounted huntsmen, including Joseph Donahue, Jr., Mr. John Ryan, proprietor of the Mansion House; Mr. Kirkland, of Englewood; Dr. Bernard Finn, of New-York; Mr. Bassanta, of Hackensack; Mr. Clemends, of Englewood, and representatives of New-York papers, cantered up the Paterson road, followed by about five wagons, one of which was occupied by Joseph Donahue, Sr., and as many of the hounds as could be conveniently carried in a light road wagon. Having proceeded a mile and a half a halt was made at a bleak spot called Red Hill, and a mysterious box resembling a large peach crate was borne on one of the wagons a short distance along the road leading to the village of Kinderback. At this point a slide in the box was opened and out bounded a fine English gray fox, which instantly disappeared into a belt of woods near by. Five minutes afterward the ten dogs comprising Mr. O'Donahue's pack were let loose and whipped into the "cover" by Thomas Robinson, a veteran hunter. At first they scampered about in all directions, but presently, striking the scent, sent up a simultaneous cry and tore away at a maddening pace through the thick undergrowth. A four-rail fence dividing the public highway from the woods was cleared in gallant style by the horses ridden by hunters, the occupants of the wagons meanwhile facing their teams toward Kindemack, in the hope that Reynard would make for the high lands. The loud baying of the hounds could still be distinctly heard from the road as they pursued their prey through the recesses of a deep glen situated to the south-east. The "harkaway" of the huntsman urging on lagging hounds, could also be distinctly heard, and for the moment a fine chase seemed probable. But all the enlivening sounds soon gave place to almost perfect silence, nothing being heard save the dull thud of the horses' hoofs on the frozen sward, and the grating of hurrying wagon wheels on the rugged roads. Presently, to the astonishment of the intrepid horsemen, who had with difficulty forced their way through the bushes and briars, down into the hollow, the dogs, after a run of half a mile, were seen to pounce upon poor fox and put an end to his checkered career. A large fraction of his body was, however, rescued by two or three of the hurters and borne in triumph to the main road.

After this short but exciting chase of ten minutes' duration, Mr. Donohue and his whippers-in took the dogs to "draw" the Spring Valley woods, the horsemen and wagoners leisurely galloping up to the hill south of the valley. An occasional cry of the hounds rose from the midst of the woods, but the hearts of the hunters were not gladdened by the appearance of a fox "breaking cover," or the hearing of a united bay of the pack, which, whenever heard, denotes the striking of a scent. Meanwhile the gentlemen amused themselves by jumping over tumbled-down rail-fences, and galloping brief distances across country and back again. Shortly after 1 o'clock Mr. Donohue, Sr., and Mr. Ryan, emerged from the thicket, and announced that about two-thirds of the dogs had strayed away after rabbits and woodchucks. All sympathized with Mr. Donohue, and immediately busied themselves in collecting the recreant dogs, and bringing them into the open country in front of the Bergen County Poor-house, where some ingenious gentlemen suggested that the remnant of the fox killed in the morning be taken by one of the party a mile off and then trailed on the ground, and that the dogs be set upon the scent after the lapse of fifteen minutes. This performance, the gentleman added, was a "drag hunt," and was frequently resorted to as a substitute for the pursuit of a live fox. His suggestion was readily accepted, and the result was that the dogs were soon in full chase after a piece of fox meat. Even this exciting, but somewhat ludicrous affair, was ended in a short while owing to the fact that the man who had been detailed to trail the portion of the fox's body along the ground found it expedient to drop it. Thus ended the third fox hunt of the season. The next event of the kind will take place on Monday next at the same place, beginning at sunrise.

ALBANY LUMBERMEN SWINDLED.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Wednesday, Nov. 24, says: "A few days since Mr. Benjamin A. Towner, of the firm of B. A. Towner & Son, lumber dealers, of this city, appeared before Justice Clute and entered a complaint against one John J. McCrum, said to be a lumber dealer in Brooklyn, which alleged that McCrum, by means of falsely representing that he was worth, over and above all liabilities, the sum of $55,000, did, on the 21st of September last, obtain from him lumber to the value of $3,900, with the intent to cheat and defraud him to that amount. The estate on which the accused based his allegation of solvency consisted of a house and lot in New-York, valued at $31,000; factory, stock, and furniture, valued at $18,000; stock and lumber on yard, $10,000, and good bills receivable at $6,000, making a total of $65,000, to offset which there were only liabilities against him amounting in the aggregate to $10,000. These representations Mr. Towner avers he subsequently found to be utterly false. On this complaint a warrant was issued by Justice Clute. About the same time Mr. James E. Craig, of the firm of Smith, Craig & Co., lumber dealers at No. 38 Lumber district, also made a complaint similar in substance to the above, which alleged that McCrum had obtained from the firm lumber to the value of about $1,800 by falsely representing that he was worth upward of $50,000 over and above all liabilities. A warrant was also issued by Justice Clute in this case, and both were given to Special Officer John P. Bradt, of the District Attorney's office, to execute. John J. McCrum was a resident of Brooklyn, where he maintained his family in good style, but on visiting Brooklyn it was found that he had absconded to New-Jersey and taken up his abode at Taylor's Hotel in Jersey City. A requisition was obtained from Gov. Tilden, and Officer Bradt proceeded with it to Trenton, where the document was approved and indorsed by Gov. Bedle. The officer then surprised Mr. McCrum by a visit at the hotel, and, after informing him of its object, took him in custody. This morning the officer returned with his prisoner, and took him before Justice Clute, when he was arraigned, and, waiving examination, was committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury. All the papers in the case have been returned to District Attorney Bailey. It is reported that various others of our lumber firms have lost considerable through their belief in his representations, a rough estimate placing the whole amount at from $15,000 to $20,000."

A DEAF-MUTE SUPERINTENDENT.

A story is told of a certain Sunday-school which was recently visited by a learned divine. The quietness of the proceedings specially attracted his attention. When the clock marked the hour the pupils fell into their places without call or signal. The Superintendent placed upon the blackboard the number of a hymn, and, without other announcement, it was immediately sung. All the exercises were conducted from the platform in this silent way. The reverend gentleman was puzzled, and after the school was closed he sought an interview with the Superintendent. He commenced a voluble expression of his pleasure, which was cut short when his (supposed) auditor drew forth a slate and wrote on it, "I am a deaf-mute!" It was a school, so it was explained to him, that had been talked to death by former Superintendents. The session had been prolonged beyond all reason, scholars were tired to death with speeches, and scanty time was left for the lesson. The school came to the conclusion that the great work of the Superintendent was to keep still. As every one who could talk would talk, application was finally made to a deaf-and-dumb institution for a man who could not talk. And the result was so satisfactory.

EDUCATIONAL.

HOME AND FOREIGN NOTES.

Strong efforts are being made to revive the University of North Carolina.

The Christmas vacation at Cambridge will extend from Dec. 24 to Jan. 7, inclusive.

Ten of the students of Dartmouth College have been indicted by the Grand Jury for riotous proceedings during the progress of a book sale.

The Marchioness Durazzo has bequeathed a sum of 800,000 francs, about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the establishment of a seminary for boys at Genoa.

Under the new law in Holland in regard to elementary education, attendance at school is not compulsory in any way; instruction is optionally gratuitous; religious instruction of any kind is forbidden.

On and after the 1st of January next, the School Committee of the City of Boston will consist of twenty-four members, elected on a general ticket, instead of, as at present, over one hundred members elected by wards.

The college is said to be in an efficient and well-organized condition, the faculty working together harmoniously for the good of the institution and the pupils. It now has 115 students, the late Freshman class numbering thirty-five.

About forty students have been expelled from Princeton for refusing to sever their connection with a secret society which was exercising, it is said, a very pernicious influence on college discipline and morality. Two-thirds of the number expelled belong to the Senior Class.

Yung Wing, in behalf of the Chinese Educational Commission, has purchased a large lot on Collins street, Hartford; price said to be $10,000. It is the intention of the Commissioners to put up a large building, capable of accommodating seventy persons, and use it for the head-quarters of the commission.

An examination of applicants for State certificates qualifying them to teach in any of the public schools of the State without further examination will be held in the Senate Chamber at Albany, commencing on Thursday, Dec. 16, at 3 o'clock P. M. This is in accordance with the law passed at the last session of the Legislature.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees of the Maine State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, held at the college buildings, Orono, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Abner Coburn, Skowhegan.
Executive Committee—W. P. Wingate, Bangor; Lyndon Oak, Garland; S. T. Hincks, Bucksport.
Examining Committee—Hon. Selden Connor, Augusta; Hon. A. M. Robinson, Dover; Rev. S. F. Dike, Bath; E. B. Nealy, Esq., Bangor.

Dr. Derby, an oculist from Boston, is making experiments at Amherst on the Freshmen's eyes, requiring them to read across a room lines of different sized letters, both with the naked eye and with glasses of various degrees of magnifying power. His object is to refute a theory of the Germans that the continued application to books, necessary to a student's life, produces near or short sightedness. The experiment will be repeated when the Freshmen have become Seniors, and perhaps annually, and cannot fail to be of practical importance.

The Egyptian Institute has published a report on the state of public instruction in that country, from which it appears that the civil and primary Arab schools there number 3,744, directed by 4,112 teachers, and attended by 102,473 pupils, in addition to ninety-one schools in the two important cities of Alexandria and Cairo, and the school of the Mosquée El-Azhar, which have 20,780 scholars, forming a total of 3,836 scholastic establishments with 123,255 pupils, being an average of about one pupil for every forty-three inhabitants of Egypt.

The enumeration of January, 1875, for the City of Hartford shows a falling off of 302 in the number of children. Of the whole number (9,332) 6,636 were registered in the several district schools, 157 are reported as in private schools, beside 1,520 in Roman Catholic schools. The High School contains 178 of those enumerated, and a much larger number who were either above the age of enumeration, or non-resident. Five hundred and eighty-seven were enrolled in the two evening schools, about three-fourths of whom were over sixteen years of age. The entire cost of the public schools, including the high school, was $187,269, of which sum $102,028 was paid for teachers' wages. All but one of the ten districts levied a district tax, the aggregate of such tax being $102,022.

The official report of School Superintendent Boothby, of New-Orleans, for the session of 1874 shows the following statistics: Whole number of pupils admitted to the public schools during the session, 26,251; average number on the rolls, 18,719. A comparative statement shows that in 1872 there were in the schools 19,819 pupils; in 1873, 26,263; in 1874, 25,215. Number of pupils in high schools, 465. A calculation, based on the last school census, fixes the number of children in the city between the ages of six and sixteen at 70,093. Pupils in private and parochial schools, 14,000; average number of pupils allotted to each teacher in the grammar schools, 36. Receipts for the year from the city, $261,987; from the State, $54,780; from back taxes, $37,141; total cost of maintaining the schools, $460,128.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of Paris a report was read of the expenses and receipts of the service of Public Instruction for the year 1875-6, from which we get the following items: In the primary department there are 240 lay schools and 142 attached to religious bodies; in all 382 schools, with 90,865 scholars. No figures are given as to the higher establishments; but the total sum voted for instruction in the city was 9,667,778 francs, of which 245,000 francs were for instruction to adults. The budget in 1869 was only of 6,241,651 francs; and it will be seen that there has been an increase in the six years of some fifty per cent., due principally to the development of the primary schools; but the *Journal* urges the council not to rest there, and cites as a stimulus to the zeal of Parisians the City of New-York, whose school budget, says the report, amounts to 20,000,000 francs.

The following bill of expenses at Cambridge University, England, in the olden time, has been published before, but will bear repetition just now. The period included in the bill of expenses is the long vacation, so we suppose that Mr. Gaudy must have remained to study under a private tutor. His bill for three months or thereabout—£4 8s. 11d.—is certainly a very moderate one. At present a student can hardly live at Cambridge for less than $150 a year. The item "for his salting" is, we believe, the expense incurred by a Freshman in the initiatory ceremonies:

Ro: Gaudy's expenses from Midsummer, 1639, until Michaelmas, 1639:	£	s.	d.
For commons and sisings	1	16	10
For chamber rent	0	3	4
For making up a gowne and sute of apparell	0	15	0
For the shoemaker	0	11	9
For his laundressee	0	3	0
For bands and cuffs and socks	0	4	6
For dressing his hatte and lining his cappe	0	2	6
For his salting	0	2	0
For tuition	0	10	0

The condition of the public school system of Virginia for the year ending July 31, 1875, is shown, by the following statistics taken from the annual report of Dr. W. H. Ruffner, Superintendent of Public Instruction: Number of counties in the State, 99; number of cities of first class, 6; number of cities of second class, 4; number of County Superintendents, 89; number of City Superintendents, 8; school districts in cities and counties, 458; School Trustees in cities and counties, 1,371; district boards in cities and counties, 444; whole number of public schools, 4,185; whole number of public graded schools, 155; whole number of pupils enrolled, 184,486; whole number of pupils in average daily attendance, 103,927; percentage of school population enrolled, 38.2; percentage of school population in average daily attendance, 21.5; number of teachers in public schools, 4,132; number of school-houses owned by districts, 1,256; value of public school property, $757,181; cost of tuition per month, per pupil enrolled, 70 cents; average monthly salary of teachers, $30 48; whole cost of public education for current expenses, $924,118.

From the reports of the County Superintendents for the State of Indiana the following statistics are taken: White children admitted into public schools, 495,711; colored children, 6,651; total, 502,362; males, 267,463; females, 231,911. School districts, 9,191; colored schools taught during the year, 132; white teachers employed, 13,047; colored teachers, 86. Average compensation of male teachers per day in townships, $2 03; females, $1 80; males in towns, $3 20; females, $1 96; males in cities, $4 71; females, $2 28. Total revenue received for tuition, $4,797,127 45; amount expended since September, 1874, 2,830,767 05; amount now on hand, $1,966,380 34. Amount received on account of special fund, $2,354,395 46; expended since Sept. 1, 1874, $1,699,457 41; amount on hand, $654,932 97. Number of school-houses in the State, 9,397; estimated value of school property, $10,880,337 58; estimated special school tax, $1,618,078 77; amount paid Trustees for managing educational matters, $72,983 21; number of school-houses erected during the year, 383; value of school-houses erected, $641,544; total number of private schools, 749; number of teachers in private schools, 1,160; number of pupils admitted during the year, 18,956.

THE GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT.

ANOTHER FINE DISPLAY OF STRENGTH AND SKILL—ANDRE CHRISTOL, THE CHAMPION WRESTLER OF THE HOUSE, THROWS EMILE REGNIER.

The second evening's athletic entertainment at Gilmore's Garden, under the management of Mr. Frederick J. Englehardt, was fully as interesting as on the opening night. The attendance was quite large, a number of ladies being interested spectators. The judges of the evening were Mr. John Wood, Prof. James O'Neil, Col. T. H. Monstery, and Dr. George S. Meigs. The vast building presented an attractive appearance. The thousands of colored lights, the red, white, and blue muslin hanging in festoons from the ceiling, the upturned faces of intelligent spectators, Gilmore's band under the leadership of Mr. Arbuckle at the eastern end of the room, the skilled athletes, powerful in muscular development and graceful in movement, all lent an attraction to the scene. The different acts were announced by Mr. Frank Whittaker. His stentorian attempts created some amusement; but his services were duly appreciated. The sport commenced with a boxing-match for a special purse between two light-weights, by name William Madden and George Siler. The former was neatly dressed in blue-colored tights and shirt, presenting a much better appearance than his opponent; but the latter was much more skilled in the manly art, and soon established his claims with the audience. It was a very good set-to, lasting for three rounds, and about twelve minutes. Siler was especially good in getting counter-hits whenever Madden led off with his left. He did not wait, however, but forced the boxing from the commencement, pummeling his antagonist quite frequently. In size and weight they were apparently well matched, but superior science won Siler the prize. Then came the fencing with foils between M. Senac, champion of the house, and Prof. Jean Deturck. This was an interesting display of the science of *carte et tierce*. Their thrusts and passes, in both ecarte and in tierce, were rapid and effective. The champion was too alert for his skillful opponent. His openings to invite a thrust were taken quickly, but as quickly parried. Thrust followed thrust in quick succession, lunge after lunge was made, now in ecarte, and now in develop. Every movement known in the science of fence was brought into rapid use. The Professor, although finally defeated, showed himself a graceful, quick, and scienced wielder of the foil. There was some unsportsmanlike action on the part of both in thrusting at the same instant of time; but on the whole it was a fine display, showing as it did not only the beauties but the advantages of self-defense as applied to masters of the foil. This bout was followed by more boxing with the gloves, in which Mike Coburn, champion of the house, and Edward Mallahan were contestants. It was in most respects a superior exhibition of give and take, to that of the first one. Mallahan was much the heavier boxer, and equally as skillful as the house champion. It was in his guard and in the counter that Coburn was most proficient. They gave each other some heavy blows in face and breast, but it was all done good-naturedly. After boxing for a dozen minutes or so, the judges declared the match a draw. This decision was not received with general satisfaction, a majority of the audience believing that Mallahan proved himself the better boxer. The programme announced three riders to contend with Mr. W. C. McClellan, champion, in the velocipede race. Owing, however, to the unsatisfactory termination of the race the night before, the three withdrew in order to give Mr. Messinger an opportunity of proving his claims to superiority at this sort of sport. It was a hotly-contested race for four miles and a half, but Missenger was never able to pass the champion. Indeed, it looked as if the latter could have continued to make the same speed for a much longer distance. The five miles were made by Mr. McClellan in 19m. 55s. The loser's time was 19m. 59s. The former rode a velocipede, the wheel of which was 46¼ inches in diameter. Messinger's wheel was 46. It will be noticed that the winner had the advantage. The champion bicycle rider of England uses a machine with a 58-inch wheel. The cannon-ball act, the next thing on the programme, was an entertaining performance on the part of Mr. J. Messinger. The gilded balls, with which he played almost as a boy would with a base-ball, were heavy enough, falling a distance of fifteen feet, to break into splinters a pine plank an inch in thickness. He tossed these balls high in air, caught them on his arm or on his back between his shoulders, held them in either hand at arm's length, and did other wondrous feats to show his strength and skill as a performer of this special branch of athletic sports. The Indian club swinging which followed was creditable, both to Mr. Laflin and the management. In physical build and muscular development Laflin is a perfect specimen of the human form. Much of his time is occupied in posing for artists, both painters and sculptors. His exercises were unusually well performed. The boxing bout between Joseph Coburn and John Murphy showed what the heavy weights could do at this sort of skill. Both hit hard and repeatedly, and both were unfortunate enough to spill blood. The match was declared by the judges in favor of the champion. The evening's sport concluded with an exhibition of Greco-Roman wrestling between Andre Christol, of France, and Emile Regnier, of Philadelphia. This was a great act of skill, strength, endurance, and activity. Of M. Christol's prowess the public have already been made acquainted. His struggles with William Miller on two occasions at the Grand Opera-house in this City are still fresh in the minds of all who love athletic games. Mr. Regnier, who claims the championship of Nevada, although a wrestler of considerable skill and strength, is hardly a match for Christol. In size and appearance they appeared equal, but the latter is more powerful and certainly the most skilled in the art. It was a fine exhibition of wrestling. Once it seemed as if Christol was to be defeated, so determined was Regnier in his efforts, so earnestly did he strive to gain the fall. They grasped each other with all their strength of arm and struggled powerfully for advantage. Once Regnier was near getting the champion fairly down, but his cat-like quickness saved him. Twice Christol seized his opponent around the waist, and, hurling him backward, carried him down, but not successfully. So the sport continued, the audience meanwhile being deeply interested in the struggle. Every movement of the men was watched with interest by the spectators. They leaned forward in their seats, and when a fall seemed likely to occur they stood up to see it happen. Finally Christol succeeded in placing his opponent fairly on his back, thus terminating the contest and the evening's sport. This evening the "gladiatorial" sports will be resumed. A programme of unusual novelty is promised. A number of private boxes have been set apart for ladies.

LIBERIA.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, edited by Senator Anthony, says, in its issue of the 25th inst.: "If it proves that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade affords the authority for our interference in behalf of the Liberians, now threatened by the natives, the opportunity will not be neglected. The President has already moved in the matter, and public sentiment will require continued efforts. Just how rapidly civilization is progressing in Liberia the general public does not very fully understand, but this much is certain, that much has been done, and there is every reason to believe that great future good will be accomplished. The Colonization Society, through whose instrumentality Liberia has become so far free and civilized, was founded through the persevering efforts of Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., of Newport, R. I., who commenced agitating the subject of sending educated colored men from the United States to Africa as missionaries. Very soon after 1770 Dr. Hopkins entered upon this work, and Thomas Jefferson heartily seconded the idea. The American Colonization Society was organized in 1817, and in 1822 a few colonists laid the foundation of a settlement at Monrovia, and of the Republic of Liberia. There are now there over 10,000 negroes from America. The native population is estimated at 250,000. The progress made materially and morally is as great as could reasonably have been anticipated. At all events, it is a peaceful endeavor to increase the spread of civilization. If the vague rumors which have been circulated of late in regard to the mysterious and alleged unwonted activity in our national ship-yards have only for their foundation a determination to afford aid to the Liberians in their war with the native savages, the people will be well content. The experiment having attained some fair proportion, it should have every encouragement in its further prosecution."

THE MICHIGAN CONGRESSMEN.

The Lansing (Mich.) *Republican* says: "The Democratic State Central Committee met in Detroit last Friday to instruct the three Congressmen whom they elected last Fall to vote for Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, for Speaker. Rumor says they will not find the Kalamazoo member, Mr. Potter, to be clay in their hands, for he is not likely to go into a Democratic caucus at all, and was never anything but a Republican. Nor do we believe that Gen. A. S. Williams will ever conspire politically with the Confederates whom he fought and conquered in open battle."

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

M'DONALD'S CONVICTION.

TEXT OF JUDGE TREAT'S CHARGE TO THE JURY—THE VERDICT.

The charge of Judge Treat, at St. Louis, on Monday, in the trial of Gen. John McDonald, for complicity in the whisky frauds, was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: The fairness and ability with which this case has been presented, exhaustively by the counsel for the United States on the one hand, and the counsel for the defendant on the other, are worthy of special mention, and leave for the bench the necessity of directing your attention merely to those legal rules by which you shall be guided in arriving at a verdict, without any particular reference to any of the evidence offered. The indictment, as it now stands, presents for your consideration the alleged offenses charged in the counts numbered first, third, fourth, sixth, seventh, tenth, thirteenth, and fourteenth. Those alleged offenses are of three classes, defined by three separate provisions of the United States statutes pertaining to the duty of each and every officer or agent acting under the authority of any revenue law of the United States. The defendant is charged with official misconduct and delinquencies by each of the counts, as Supervisor of Internal Revenue for this district at the time said offenses respectively were committed.

The first question for consideration is whether he was at the time of any of the alleged offenses, concerning which evidence has been offered, acting in such official capacity in this district. You have had before you the United States Commission. From July 31, 1872, to some time in September of the same year there was an interval of time in which, so far as the evidence discloses, he was charged with no official duty under the revenue laws of the United States. Hence all evidence, if there be any, which pertains to his official conduct during that interval you should disregard. The evidence before you has been confined to alleged offenses occurring since 1870, and every such offense charged to have been committed by the defendant as Supervisor since that year is before you for consideration, with the exception of the interval of time mentioned.

The first count charges that Macklot Thompson entered into the business of distilling, in the First District of Missouri, with the intent to defraud the United States of the taxes which should be due on spirits distilled by him; that defendant, being Supervisor here of Internal Revenue, had information of such violation of law by said Thompson, and failed to report the same in writing to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Under this count the jury should bear in mind that there are three distinct elements constituting the alleged offense, each and all of which are essential, namely: First—Was Thompson engaged in the business of distiller with the fraudulent intent charged? Did defendant, being Supervisor of duties, know of such fraudulent scheme and operation on the part of said Thompson? If such fraudulent scheme and operation be proved to have existed, and if defendant, being Supervisor of Internal Revenue, knew of it, or had information thereof, and failed to report the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, it is your duty to find him guilty under that count. You should observe that the law covers not only the actual knowledge, but information received. The distinction between knowledge and information, so far as this trial goes, is clear. Evidence of fraudulent practice that defendant knew by personal inspection he was bound to report, and whenever credible information was given him by others, or when circumstances presented reasonable ground for thinking that fraud existed, he was bound to report such information also. The office of Supervisor is for the prevention, detection, and punishment of frauds and other offenses against the Internal Revenue laws; hence the duty of reporting all knowledge and information concerning such fraudulent offenses is imperative.

The fourth count is the same as the first substantially, with the exception that Peter Curran is charged with fraudulent distilling. The seventh states that Bevis & Fraser were the persons so engaged, and the tenth avers that Rudolph Ulrici was a fraudulent distiller. Each count avers that the distiller or distillers named therein, respectively, were engaged in a fraudulent scheme, and that defendant knew, or had information thereof, and failed to make a report as the law required. It is obvious that a guilty neglect of the kind charged would lay open the door to fraud and spoliation of the revenue.

The third count charges that Macklot Thompson was engaged in the business of a distiller with intent to defraud the United States, and, with such fraudulent purpose, did remove the spirits distilled by him, previous to the taxes being paid, to some place other than the authorized warehouse; that the defendant knew, or was well advised, of his fraudulent scheme, and omitted to examine the books, accounts, and premises of said Thompson to detect the fraud and punish Thompson, with intent on the part of defendant to enable said Thompson to defraud the United States.

The sixth count is the same, with the name of Peter Curran as the alleged distiller, instead of Macklot Thompson. (The Judge here read several sections of the United States statutes, defining the powers and duties of Supervisors of Internal Revenue.) These provisions of the statutes are called to your attention that you may fully understand the extent of authority conferred by law upon Supervisors. In this connection it is proper you should also consider some of the statutory provisions designed to guard against the abuse by him of the extraordinary power with which they are invested. It is provided that if any officer violate these laws he shall be subject to prosecution and penalty, which is very severe in its terms.

The third and sixth counts charge that the defendant had knowledge of, or being advised of, the frauds and offenses therein stated, omitted to make the examination that the law authorized, with intent to enable such distillers respectively to defraud the United States. Hence, if there were such omissions of duty by defendant, with the intent charged, he is guilty. If, on the other hand, he omitted to make the examination referred to because nothing was brought to his attention which would induce a fair-minded and just officer to do so, and he had no fraudulent designs, then he is not guilty.

The thirteenth count alleges that defendant, being Supervisor as aforesaid, did conspire and collude with John A. Joyce, Rudolph Ulrici, Macklot Thompson, Alfred Bevis, and W. B. Fraser, and divers other persons, to defraud the United States in its internal revenues.

The sixteenth count is framed differently, but charges, as does the thirteenth, that defendant conspired to defraud the United States of its taxes.

It is necessary to show that a common purpose among two or more existed, as charged in this indictment, to accomplish an unlawful object. Any one, knowing this purpose existed, joined and confederated with another in carrying out the common end, becomes a conspirator. When a revenue officer, knowing of an unlawful combination or purpose of another party to defraud the United States, if he does any act of commission or omission, with a view of aiding that other person in effecting a fraudulent purpose, he is within the terms of the statute. Being charged with a responsible duty, and clothed with extraordinary powers, he may, if wickedly disposed, suffer the revenue to be plundered by mere collusion, just as effectively as by direct and active participation in the conspiracy. It is his duty to be vigilant and duly zealous in the office.

The character of the offenses charged in the respective counts having been thus stated, there remains the further duty of calling to your attention some well-known rules of law, in the light of which you will analyze the evidence before you. The law presumes every man innocent until he is proved guilty by competent evidence. Still, with this presumption, you should calmly and deliberately weigh every fact and circumstance presented here. Due consideration is to be given to each offense. It is proper for you to consider the exact position each witness occupies, his character, and his connection with the alleged offense, and the hope or fear under which he testified. You are to do this dispassionately. In order to reach the exact proof in the case of conspiracy you will look for corroborative facts and statements beyond the statements of cocouspirators. In this case, as in all other criminal cases, it is for the Government to prove affirmatively that the accused is guilty, and the proof must be such as to lead the jury clearly, satisfactorily, and conclusively to the conviction of guilt. A suspicion or mere probability is not sufficient. The law requires clear and convincing proof. In the light of the legal rule, you should determine the weight of the evidence as to the innocence or guilt of the defendant. A grave and solemn responsibility has devolved on you. You should discharge it fearlessly and impartially. If you think the defendant is guilty, you should unhesitatingly say so by your verdict, and if not proved, you should as unhesitatingly render a verdict of not guilty. The interests of the people represented by the Government, and the interests of the defendant, are alike involved in your verdict. Gentlemen, it is your duty to pass upon each count of the indictment separately, and to aid you accordingly a form of the verdict will be placed in your hands. The blank you will fill out as in your judgment the law and evidence require.

At 6:45 the jury sent a message to Judge Treat by the Deputy Marshal that they had agreed upon a verdict. After the jury had entered, and had taken their places, Judge Treat took his seat upon the bench, and the Clerk of the court, Mr. Werner, called the roll, and read the verdict, which found the defendant guilty on all of the counts submitted to the jury by the court in the charge.

TWO MEN FALL SIXTY FEET.

Two men were thrown to the ground from the top of a new building in Providence, on Wednesday, a distance of sixty-two feet, and it is thought escaped serious injury. The *Journal* says that the Superintendent of construction decided that it was necessary to reset one of the heavy cornice stones. In lifting the stone from its place a stone on each side was displaced by the derrick and fell, carrying down the staging on which were the two workmen, while a third was thrown from the top of the wall, but caught a rope and saved himself. The other two, Patrick Slaven and T. J. Hagan, went down with the staging to the ground, a distance of about sixty-two feet. Both were taken to the office of Dr. Travers, where their wounds were dressed. Slaven was badly cut about the head and face, and badly bruised all over, but no bones were broken and he was thought to be not dangerously injured. Hagan was bruised across the back and right shoulder, and no bones were broken. He was taken to his boarding place, and in the evening took the train to Boston, where he belongs. He was able to walk, with some assistance, and said while in the depot waiting for the train that he felt pretty badly shaken up. The wonder is that either of the men escaped with their lives.

SUICIDE OF A BOY TWELVE YEARS OLD.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 25.—A lad, twelve years of age, named Cross, committed suicide today by shooting.

ENORMOUS CITY SALARIES.

HOW THE TAXES ARE DISTRIBUTED.

THE MAYOR TAKES $12,000—UNITED STATES JUDGES AT $10,000 A YEAR AND TAMMANY JUDGES AT $17,500—JUDGES OF APPEALS AT $7,000 AND JUDGE DENNY QUINN AT $8,000 A YEAR.

The extravagant salaries paid to City officers is a subject that just now interests a tax-burdened people. It is the fashion for the usually dominant party in the City to howl about Federal office-holders, their fat situations, enormous pay, and general cussedness as leeches upon the Treasury. As very few people really know the facts about United States pay, and a great many are equally ignorant concerning City salaries, we propose to set forth some representative items, with a view to enlighten the ignorant and confirm the informed of the necessity for an immediate revision and large reduction of the pay of many City officers.

Beginning at the head of the almost interminable list we find that the Mayor has a salary of $12,000 a year, $1,000 a month, $231 a week, and, to be exact, $32 88 a day, or $1 37 an hour, sleeping or waking. This is $2,000 a year more than is paid to the Governor of the State; $7,000 more than the Governor of New-Jersey gets, and more than is paid to the Governors of nine States altogether, viz.:

States.	Gov's Salary.	
Connecticut	$2,000	
Delaware	1,333	
Illinois	1,[illegible]00	
Michigan	1,500	
Nebraska	1,000	Mayor of New-York $12,000
New-Hampshire	1,000	
Oregon	1,500	
Rhode Island	1,000	
Vermont	1,000	
Total nine States	$11,833	

When Fernando Wood got $5,000 a year the people thought the salary of the Mayor was pretty high, and referred to the days when DeWitt Clinton and Philip Hone filled the office with talent and lavish hospitality for no salary, or almost none at all. But Tammany, so horrified at increasing the President's pay, has done well by its Mayors. Mr. Wood ran the Mayor's office for $15,200 a year, when much more business devolved upon him and his clerks than Mr. Wickham can possibly be troubled with; yet the present Mayor has $47,400 for salaries alone.

It is not many years since such men as Stephen Allen, Erastus C. Benedict, Egbert Benson, Clarkson Crolius, Daniel F. Tiemann, Myndert Van Schaick, William Tucker, and scores of famous compeers that we might name, were content to serve in the Common Council without pay. But two years ago we had twenty-one Aldermen and twenty-four Assistants drawing salaries of $4,000 each, with $1,000 extra to the Presidents of the Boards—a salary list of $181,000 a year for such able-bodied gin-sellers as Pat Lysaght and his compeers. We now give members of the Legislature $1,500 a year, and every man must support himself away from home for four months at least. The Assemblyman gets about enough to pay his board and washing. The Alderman gets nearly three times as much as a member of the Legislature and lives at home, running his gin-mill and looking after labor tickets for his patrons.

The office of Clerk of the Common Council cost, in Fernando Wood's time, $12,700 a year; in 1875 it costs three or four times as much.

Looking at our Finance Department, we find the Controller getting $10,000 a year, with a deputy at $7,000, an assistant at $6,500, a clerk to the Controller at $4,000, a secretary to the Controller at $1,600, a general clerk at $3,000, a general book-keeper at $3,000, an assistant book-keeper at $2,000, a stock clerk at $4,000, an assistant stock clerk at $2,750, an auditor of revenue at $3,000, a general auditor at $4,500, a door-keeper at $1,200, an examiner of printing claims at $1 50 per hour when employed, a paymaster at $3,500, a receiver of taxes at $6,500, a deputy receiver at $2,750, a first clerk at $3,000, a collector of City revenue at $4,000, a clerk of arrears at $4,500, two assistants at $2,200 each, a collector of assessments at $4,000, a superintendent of markets at $4,000, an attorney for the collection of personal taxes at $7,500, with $3,500 more for assistance, and of minor clerks, messengers, &c., a long array, with salaries from $2,000 downward, and not much downward either.

Assuming the Treasury Department of the United States to be an institution of some little importance, let us see what pay is given there for financial brains and honesty. We make a brief comparative table:

General Government.		City Government.	
Secretary Treasury	$10,000	Controller	$10,000
Assistant Secretary	6,000	Deputy Controller	7,000
Assistant Secretary	6,000	Assistant Deputy Controller	6,500
Chief Clerk	4,000	Clerk to Controller	4,000
Disbursing Clerk	2,800	Secretary to Controller	1,600
Appointment Clerk	3,000	General Clerk	3,000
Head of Warrant Bureau	3,000	Book-keeper	3,000
Head of Indep. Treasury	3,000	Stock Clerk	4,000
Assistant to Head of Indep. Treasury	2,400	Assistant to Stock Clerk	2,750
Messenger	840	Door-keeper	1,200
Head Customs Bureau	3,000	Auditor	4,500
Director of Mints	4,500	Receiver of Taxes	6,500
Chief of Currency Bureau	3,000	Attorney for Taxes	11,000

That is enough to show the immense superiority of the Financial Department of the City of New-York over that of the United States. Concerning clerks, we find that under the General Government they are graded into classes, the highest (with a few special exceptions) getting $1,800, then $1,600 $1,400, $1,200, &c. In our liberal City the pay for certainly not more labor is about fifty per cent higher. For instance:

President Grant's Secretary gets	$3,500
Mayor Wickham's Secretary gets	5,000
Wickham's bigger than Grant by	$1,500

That is to say, forty-three per cent. more important.

But that is nothing. Just come to the Judiciary, and see how we shine. If it takes some character, learning, talent and experience to make a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, what shall we say of the greatness of the qualifications for judicial officers in this glorious City? Let the Tammany pay roll speak for us:

Chief Justice Waite, United States Supreme Court	$10,500
Any Tammany State Supreme Judge	17,500
Majority for Tammany, 67 per cent	$7,000
Ordinary United States Chief Judges	$10,000
Ordinary Tammany State Judges	17,500
Majority for Tammany, 75 per cent	$7,500
A Circuit Judge of the United States	$6,000
A Tammany Common Pleas Judge	15,000
Majority for Tammany, 150 per cent	$9,000
A District Judge of the United States, average	$4,000
A Tammany Superior Court Judge	15,000
Majority for Tammany, 275 per cent	$11,000
A New-York Judge of Appeals	$7,000
Dennis Quinn, Tammany Ward Justice	8,000
Judge Quinn better than Chief Justice Church, 14 per cent	$1,000

Just think how Tim Campbell will shine in such company, with a salary twice as large as that paid to Judge Benedict!

And yet there is more local superiority. We put the comparison in this fashion:

Attorney General of the United States	$10,000
No assistant	....
Total for Uncle Sam	$10,000
Tammany Corporation Counsel	15,000
Tammany assistant	12,000
Total for Tammany Hall	$27,000
Majority for Tammany, 170 per cent	17,000

Glancing at more ordinary offices, we find about the same state of affairs. A Captain of cavalry in the United States Army, who spends his life on the frontier watching or fighting Indians, gets $2,000 a year. A Superintendent of Incumbrances, who spends his time in talking politics and playing euchre in bar-rooms, gets, through Tammany's munificence, twice as much. Down along the Jersey sea coast are scattered keepers of life stations. These men are detested Federal office-holders, consuming the substance of the people. They patrol the coast by day and by night, especially during heavy storms of snow and sleet, looking out for sailors' lives and property. For this service, which technically extends over five months, they get the enormous pay of $200 a year—less than the $1 60 per day that helped to upset John Kelly. Look around the City Hall about pay-day, and you will find scores on scores of well-known loafers, who never did an honest month's work in their lives, drawing their $100 and $200 a month for purely imaginary services.

Almost out of sight of land off Sandy Hook there tosses the light-ship, one of the most important commercial beacons in the world. There is a single keeper, (assisted by his family,) who must be there at all times, except when the ship drifts away before a storm. He must literally keep his "light shining before men." He cannot come home to vote, for he has no other home, and but rarely, and then but for a few moments, steps on the land. The wasteful salary of this man is $600 a year. John Kelly is more liberal. He selects a tip-top political worker, calls him Superintendent of Street Improvements, and bids him go forth with his horse and wagon and see how things work for the party, cruelly condemning him to waste away on a paltry salary of $5,000 a year.

We might carry along comparisons equally interesting for columns, for there are several departments that we have not touched. We have, however, given enough, and will, after presenting a summary of the "patronage" over which the Democratic leaders so bitterly wrangle, leave the subject to the reader.

SALARIES AND PAY-ROLLS—COPIED FROM THE OFFICIAL RECORDS, JANUARY, 1875.

Common Council	$147,000
Mayor's Office	47,400
Finance Department	238,900
Police Department	3,250,800
Department of Public Works	295,700
Department of Charities and Correction	218,000
Fire Department	848,000
Health Department	155,000
Department of Parks	231,500
Law Department	78,000
Department of Docks	120,000
Department of Taxes and Assessments	125,800
The *City Record*	8,900
Department of Buildings	114,000
Excise Commission	41,200
Supreme Court	135,500
Superior Court	154,500
Common Pleas	177,000
Marine Court	128,500
Local District Courts	201,500
Police Courts	175,000
Court of General Sessions	105,000
Surrogate	61,000
County Clerk	60,000
District Attorney	72,500
Commissioner of Jurors	17,000
Income of Sheriff's and other fee offices	783,500
Total	$7,991,200

To this vast sum must be added, according to the Democratic Committees on Patronage, the following:

Laborers, &c., address not given	$1,900,000
Laborers on public docks	510,000
Laborers in Parks	323,000
Laborers in Fire Department	45,000
Employes in public schools	2,100,000
Normal College, &c.	300,000
Total	$5,178,000
Add table above	7,991,200
Aggregate "patronage"	$13,169,200

This amount of money is distributed, according to the famous committee, among more than twelve thousand persons. The following table will show very nearly the number in each department:

Education	3,175	Finance Dept	55
Police	2,745	Police Courts	52
Public Works	2,668	General Sessions	47
Fire Department	818	Superior Court	46
Docks	792	Common Pleas	43
Parks	601	Marine Court	41
Charities and Cor.	529	City Marshals	35
Health Department	86	Common Council	34
Civil Courts	80	Law Department	29
Building Dept	71	Surrogate	29
Register's Office	61	County Clerk	24
Tax Office	58	District Attorney	21
Supreme Court	21	Excise Board	21
Mayor's Office	11	City Record	4
Com'r of Accounts	11	Insp'rs of Weights	4
Com'r of Jurors	10	Sealers of Weights	4
Coroners' Office	9	Not placed	62
Various Commissions	4		
Total			12,351

If the reader has at hand the United States Treasury Register for 1875, he will find that there are not 12,000 place-holders in all the Treasury Department, and that department has exclusive control of the following services:

The Treasury proper,	United States Coast Survey,
Independent Treasury,	Light-house Service,
United States Mint,	Marine Hospitals,
Assay Offices,	Special Agents,
Depositories,	Special Commissions,
The Customs Service,	Steam-boat Inspectors,
Internal Revenue,	Printing Currency, &c., &c.
Life-saving Stations,	

This immense service, embracing all the money transactions of the national Government, and covering the entire country and the adjacent oceans, is carried on with fewer men and far less cost for salaries than we carry on the Municipal Government of our City. Is it not time not only for a reduction of the larger salaries but also a reduction of the army of placeholders who do little or nothing except draw their salaries.

A PANTHER HUNT.

AN EXCITING CHASE BY SIXTEEN MEN IN VERMONT.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, Nov. 24.

Last Friday, as Mr. H. N. Fitts, of West Wardsboro, and a Mr. S. S. Perry were going to their work, blasting lime rock from a ledge situated in the edge of Stratton, they noticed the tracks of a wild animal. Supposing they belonged to a bear they concluded to follow them for a short distance to satisfy their curiosity. These soon led into a piece of woods, about a mile south-west of the village of West Wardsboro. Here Mr. Fitts and his companion abandoned their search, intending to secure help and follow it up the next morning. Saturday morning the hunters, about sixteen in all, armed with rifles, shot-guns and revolvers, and accompanied by several dogs, started for the animal. They first passed around the woods to make sure that the supposed bear had not left his lair, and then the whole place was surrounded with a chain of armed men, to prevent his escape if he should make a break for the mountains. Twelve of the hunters were thus arranged, while Messrs. Fitts, Perry, and H. B. Johnson, with two boys and four dogs, entered the woods to stir up the beast. The dogs were kept back by ropes until the proper time and place should be reached, and the hunt commenced. The trail of the previous evening was soon struck, and in a few moments they came upon the half devored remains of a hedgehog. The bed where some large animal had lain the night before was discovered, and fresh tracks were apparent on all sides. The uneasiness of the dogs as they struggled to free themselves from their leashes also made evident the near presence of the game. When they were loosed they darted through the brush yelping and barking, while the hunters followed on as fast as possible. Soon the barking ceased and the animals rushed hither and thither hunting for the trail, evidently at a loss. Mr. Perry, however, who was armed with a shot-gun, doubly loaded with shot and ball, discovered a dark-looking object in the top of a tall hemlock. Without a moment's warning he raised his gun and fired and the dark object came tumbling to the ground, disclosing to the eyes of the astonished hunters a regular American panther. Although shot through the breast and with one of his fore legs broken by the fall, the magnificent animal was disabled but not conquered, and as the dogs attacked him, clearing himself with his uninjured paw, he leaped into the air over the heads of the men, and landed in a thicket a dozen or fifteen feet away. The dogs, however, were gritty and terribly in earnest, and when he leaped again he carried one of them with him, clinging to his flank. He attempted to climb a tree, but this, in his disabled condition, was impossible, so, dropping to the ground, he made a dash for a clump of dead tree tops, a few rods distant. Away went the panther and the dogs, scratching, snarling, and yelping, while the men followed close behind urging on the dogs. Hitherto the demonstrations of the hunters had been more noisy than effective, but as the panther was disappearing in a thicket of spruce trees, Johnson seized him by the tail and called on Perry for help in making the capture. Perry loyally responded, but just as he had got a good hold the beast gave a leap, carrying both of the men with him, and for a few moments aerial navigation was nowhere. The panther went over a tree top but the men remained on the other side, still clinging to his tail. He tried to turn and fight them, but the dogs were on hand. Just at this moment Johnson bethought himself of his revolver, and five pistol bullets were lodged in his head. Still the fight continued, and Mr. Fitts, who had not been an idle spectator, managed to fasten a rope around the panther's leg and fasten him to a tree. Shot-guns and pistols were empty, but the panther, though weakened, refused to die, and the life of the "king of the American forests" was brought to an ignominious close by the use of a pocket-knife and cudgel. He measured seven feet from tip to tip and weighed 105 pounds. Three toes were gone from one of his fore feet, seeming to evince an intimate acquaintance with a steel-trap some time in the past. Hunters and dogs escaped unhurt—a fact probably due to the severe injuries sustained by the animal in the early part of the fight. The carcass was borne in triumph to the village and exhibited to the wondering eyes of the inhabitants.

MORMONS IN NEVADA AND IDAHO.

Quite a number of polygamous Mormons are residing in Idaho and Nevada, and a few are still remaining in San Bernardino County, Cal. Many of them have from two to five wives. The Virginia City *Enterprise* says: "During the past six or seven years efforts have been made to have these men indicted, but thus far they have escaped punishment. The Idaho authorities, however, have at last taken the matter in hand, and a Salt Lake dispatch informs us that eighteen polygamous Mormons residing in one of the southern counties of that Territory have been indicted for their immoral practices. This is as it should be. Although it seems to be almost impossible to secure a conviction for polygamy in Utah, owing to the difficulty of procuring juries wholly exempt from the control of the Mormon Church, it should certainly be the duty of neighboring States and Territories to see that polygamy is not carried over and practiced within their borders. There are many polygamous Mormons residing in Lincoln County, in this State, and they should be called upon to answer to the charge. Their presence, even upon the confines of the State, is offensive to morality and insulting to justice. Some years ago a United States Grand Jury in this State was instructed by the District Judge to inquire into the evil; but owing to the great distance of Pahranagat from Carson, and the difficulty and expense of securing witnesses, no indictments were presented. Since then no attempt has been made, either by United States or State authority, to molest the Lincoln County Mormons and their wives. Idaho has set an example which we cannot in decency fail to follow, and either the District or United States Courts should summon the lawless Saints of the Great East to appear and answer."

THE BEST ITEMS BY MAIL.

A CONDOR'S QUILL.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF A GIGANTIC PEN—FOR THE NEXT "CONSTITUTIONAL" PRESIDENT.

Herr Driesbach, the lion-tamer, gave the quill of a condor, captured by him in South America, to Henry Clay in 1824, when Mr. Clay was opposed by Adams as a candidate for the Presidency, with the injunction that it should never be cut until Clay was elected President, and was then to form a pen to write his first message; further, it was enjoined that in case he should never be elected it should not be cut until a constitutional President might be able to use it in writing a constitutional message for all the States. Mr. Clay received it, and the quill was preserved at Ashland until after his death. In 1856 a gentleman, who now has it in his possession, received the quill from John Clay, son of the great Kentucky statesman—being at the time on his way to Buffalo—with the request that he should present it to Millard Fillmore, then Whig candidate for Presidency. Mr. Fillmore, not being able to use the gift for the purpose intended by the original giver, retained it—not feeling it proper that it should be used by either Buchanan, Lincoln, or Grant—until 1872, when Horace Greeley became the candidate of the Liberal Party. Then the gentleman who had transferred the quill to Mr. Fillmore wrote to him, recalling its history and asking him if, since Mr. Clay, himself, and Mr. Greeley, as Old Line Whigs, had formerly been friends and coworkers, there would not be a peculiar fitness in Mr. Greeley's cutting the quill and at length writing the constitutional message. Mr. Fillmore answered, expressing his doubt of Greeley's election, but preferring him to Grant, and, among other things, saying: "It is impossible now to tell what might have been the result if I had been elected in 1856, and my message had been written with the quill with which your partialities intrusted me. At the close of my administration the country was prosperous, peaceful, and happy, but it appears that sectional passions of bad men North and South were determined to bring about the strife and bloodshed, the divisions and troubles that have afflicted our unhappy country and burdened her with hundreds of millions of debts." The quill is now in the possession of a gentleman who narrates the above facts in the Lexington (Ky.) *Dispatch*. The quill is over three feet long and as large around as a man's thumb.

THE CATTLE KING OF THE WEST.

A PASTURE OVER ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES LONG, CONTAINING NEARLY THIRTY THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE.

Correspondence of the Omaha Herald.

I propose to give some account of the cattle king of the West and the "boss ranch" of the country. The cattle king is none other than J. W. Iliff, whose ranch is in Northern Colorado. This ranch is 156 miles long, and begins at Julesburg on the east and extends to Greeley on the west. It includes bottom and upland ranges, and has several camps or ranches. The chief ranch is nearly south of Sidney, and about forty miles from Julesburg. At this ranch there are houses and sheds, and something more than two sections of land fenced in. All the cattle bought by Mr. Iliff are turned over to him and branded at this place. Here are his private stock-yards, with corrals, chutes, and all the necessary conveniences for handling cattle. It is on the South Platte River, and of course has fine watering facilities, while from the bottom land adjacent plenty of hay may be cut for the use of the horses employed in herding. He cuts no hay for his cattle. They live the entire year on the rich native grass on his range, and with the exception of a severe Winter now and then the percentage of loss is not very great.

Mr. Iliff is a thorough cattle man, and from his long experience has a perfect knowledge of the business. He has bought and now owns some 20,000 acres of his present range, and will undoubtedly purchase more land as soon as it comes into the market. He now owns 26,000 head of cattle, and will have this number after his sales for the present year are completed. The number of calves branded this year on his ranch will be from 4,500 to 5,000 head, and his sales of three and four-year old steers and fat cows the present Fall will probably amount to about the same number. He told me he expected to realize the sum of $33 per head, net, on his sales this year. At this rate 4,500 head would bring him the snug little sum of $18,500. To take care of this immense herd he employs from twelve to thirty-five men—very few, usually, in the Winter, and the largest number during the "round-ups" in the Spring. At the present time he has twenty-four men employed, and is cutting out of his herd the four-year-old steers and fat cows which he intends to ship. When engaged in this work the same men are gathering the cows with unbranded calves, which they put into the corrals near by, and, after the calves are branded, they are turned loose with the herd again. His herd is rapidly being graded up by the introduction of thoroughbred Durham bulls. In addition to the cattle raised on this ranch, he deals largely in Texas and Indian cattle, and has now advertised for 20,000 head of Texas cattle to be delivered at his ranch in July of next year. Mr. Iliff estimates the increase of cattle from his home herd—outside of purchases and sales—to be about seventy per cent. per year, and to be about equally divided as to gender. His shipping points are at Pine Bluffs and Julesburg, on the Union Pacific, and at Deer's Tail, on the Kansas Pacific.

Lest any one should come to the conclusion that this business is all profit and that the expenses and losses do not amount to much, let me state that Mr. Iliff's policy is to keep his expenses as low as possible, having the keeping and safety of his cattle constantly in view. Last year, I think, the expense of herding, &c., amounted to less than $15,000, and will amount to a still less sum this year. But the losses from thefts and deaths some years are frightful. The Winter of 1871-'2 was very severe. There were deep snows over his range that remained on the ground a long time, and the storms were incessant. In the midst of these storms Mr. Iliff visited his ranch, and found his cattle literally dying by thousands. On the islands in the South Platte River he found and drove off into the sand hills on the south side, after great exertion, some 2,700 head, and of this number less than half have since been recovered. Their bleaching bones now whiten the plains in the vicinity where they were frozen to death, and those that were recovered were found in two different States, and four different Territories of the Union. More than $24,000 were expended in trying to find them. Nor was this all. It was impossible to tell for a number of years how much the loss had been. His book showed nearly 5,000 head unaccounted for. No trace of them beyond skeletons could be found, and at last—in the Spring of 1874—I think it was—this number was charged to profit and loss account, and the books balanced for a new start. This large number would probably have averaged $20 per head could they have been sold the Fall previous and at this rate they would have amounted to $100,000. I estimate his capital invested in the cattle business at $500,000, and yet, from its very nature, he is liable to lose half of it during the coming season.

BUSINESS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Nov. 25, in its money article, says: "The banks are doing rather less business than a month ago, partly because there is less demand for money, and partly because the banks want to approach the end of the year as strong as possible. Business is reported dull, and yet there remains this single fact, that for almost everything you want made or wish to buy you find that the maker or the vendor is high up in prices. The retail trade generally is good and prices are high, but, so far as we can discover, they are paid with no unusual complaining. The retail dry goods dealers have to submit to lower prices for staple articles, such as shirtings, ginghams, &c., but those are commodities that come to them from the manufacturers at correspondingly low figures, so that the retail profits are not materially lessened, except, perhaps, by lessened consumption. There is no general poverty in the retail trade, at least none that the practice of a moderate economy in living and a closer husbanding of resources may not make moderately remunerative. There is none of that apprehension of higher prices in the near future that hurries buyers in advance of any actual want, and so unwarrantably puts up prices, provoking by early purchases the very thing they would avoid; but for all seasonable commodities there is a good demand, and the Fall trade has been fairly active among the retailers. Skilled labor, too, is about as fully supplied as usual. Workmen at ordinary labor are in oversupply, but they always are so at this season of the year, and now, as heretofore, challenge the sympathy of the humane. With the manufacturers and wholesale dealers trade flags somewhat, but even in these departments there is believed to be less cause of complaint than is heard. With the exception of work in iron, which has been and is very much depressed, the aspect in the business industries has a brighter side than is reported. We learn that among the shoe manufacturers the demand for boots and shoes is in excess of what it usually is at this season and the shipments to the interior are large. Leather is firmer and holders are indisposed to make any concession in price. The wool market continues active, and manufacturers have been purchasing freely at full prices. These are favorable signs to the labor side. What is also favorable in the same direction, provisions are abundant, with a tendency to lower figures. Flour remains without change, and is low enough to invite a fair demand both for export and home consumption. Butter, cheese, beef, and pork are all abundant, and at such prices as to insure a good wholesome living to all who are industrious and economical. In addition to all this, money in any requisite amount to keep the several industries in operation can be readily commanded at bank and on the street at four to six per cent. for call loans, and strictly first-class two-name paper at six per cent., strictly first class single-name paper six to seven per cent., loans on Government collateral at six per cent., loans on first-class bonds and stocks at six to seven and a half per cent., loans on second-class bonds and stocks at seven to eight per cent."

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG GIRL.

A young girl fifteen years of age, daughter of William Ogg, a laborer living near Venice, Butler County, Ohio, drowned herself in the Miami River on Saturday last. Various causes are assigned, among which was an effort on the part of her parents to compel her to marry an elderly man whom she disliked, but the most direct influence appears to have been a little quarrel between herself and mother. She had been scrubbing the floor of their house, and corrected by a slap a smaller child which soiled the floor she was cleaning, and her mother reproved her, and slapped her in return. Declaring she would drown herself, she rose, packed her clothing up in a bundle, and started down to the river, her elder sister accompanying and attempting to pacify and dissuade her from her purpose, but without avail. On reaching the river, she first threw her bundle of clothing in, and then plunged in herself, almost drowning her sister, who was trying to pull her back. She sank in about seven feet of water. Her body was recovered near the same spot a few hours afterward by means of a seine.

THE PALMETTO GUARD.

"DON'T LET US FIGHT WITHOUT A FLAG."

The Palmetto Guard, of Charleston, S. C., have resolved to celebrate on the 28th of June next the centennial anniversary of the battle of Fort Moultrie, that battle which has been described as the "bright morning star and harbinger of American independence—the announcement to the other colonies of the existence of South Carolina as a self-directing republic." It is not intended to regard the event to be celebrated as an incident of State history, but to extend a generous and hearty invitation to participate in the celebration to all who are animated by the spirit that dwelt in the patriots of the Revolution. The invitation to fraternal co-operation concludes as follows:

"To gather together on the very spot where the battle was fought; to recall the long and sultry day during which the men stood at their guns; the anxious beating hearts which, from all places giving a view of the battle, were crowded together, watching its progress with feelings the most intense; to summon up the images of the men who, within the fort, knew no fear save that their powder might not hold out; to recall Moultrie coolly smoking his pipe and giving his orders, undismayed, for he was there to repel the attack or die; he had chosen his lot, and Motte and Horry were his noble partners in that lot; to mark the spot where Jasper spoke those words, 'Don't let us fight without a flag,' in which there was a sentiment of far greater import than was in the mind of the honest and bold soldier; and, under the inspirations which will then prevail, do honor to those who then did so much for all who now live and enjoy the blessings they secured—will be an inducement which few can resist. It is well for us to revert to those days; to commune in the spirit of the men of those days; to revive the spirit with which they dared to do all that gave liberty to the people of these United States. The differences which threatened the Union are ended—settled, we hope, now and forever. War, we trust, will not divide those whose welfare is to be in peace with each other. The first century of our political existence is near its close. In the glorious reminiscences which ushered it in let us seek to bury the demon of discord; and with the opening of another century let there go forth to every part of these United States, from the site of Fort Moultrie, the same message which on the 28th of June, 1776, was borne from its battlements to every one of the thirteen colonies."

SOME SINGULAR FOSSILS.

INTERESTING DISCOVERIES IN LEBANON COUNTY, PENN.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

LEBANON, Nov. 23, 1875.

I have lately found in the lower silurian limestone, (chazy of Dana and auroral of Rogers,) near the town of Lebanon, in Pennsylvania, a large number of solid casts and shells almost the exact shape of muscles, oysters, clams, and other water animals of the present time. Not being aware that any fossils of such animals had ever before been found in the same formation, and believing, too, that no such animals existed at the time of the deposition of the lower silurian rocks, I watched carefully the stratum in which these specimens were found, while the quarrymen blasted the rock and exposed them to view, and I gathered large numbers in the hope of obtaining some clue as to the cause of their formation. I sent a few specimens to several geologists, who returned the same with the information that they are mere concretions. But this only increased my curiosity to know why these concretions had taken the shape of animals.

I examined Dana's *Manual of Geology*, and found mention made there of "concretions of fanciful or imitative shapes" accounted as "examples of the imitative freaks in the concretionary process," which, no doubt, has reference to specimens similar to mine. But this is no satisfactory explanation of the cause of their peculiar shapes, and it appears to me that a knowledge of their formation is a matter of sufficient importance to merit the examination and study of scientists, at least so far as to be able to give a more reasonable theory to account for their formation.

Without pretending to offer a solution, I have, after more than two years' study of these specimens and the rock in which they are found, come to the conclusion that it is more reasonable, more in accordance with the laws of concretionary or any other kind of formation, that they are evidence of the existence of such animals as they resemble than that they are mere accidental concretions, for the following reasons:

First—The perfection of their shapes. It is not a mere fancied resemblance which some can see and others not, but hundreds of persons who have seen them recognized the muscle, the oyster, and other water animals at first sight, and, except in the minute markings and outlines, many are as perfect casts as could be made in a mold.

Second—That among the large number and great variety in size and shape, not a single specimen has been found which resembles the cast of a land animal or plant.

Third—The fact that these specimens are nearly all surrounded by a black carbonaceous crust, and therefore easily separated from the rock, unlike other concretions in the same formation, which generally adhere to the rock at some point, so that they cannot be separated.

Fourth—That these specimes, in their character as casts and the manner in which they are imbeded in the rock, are not unlike many acknowledged fossils, except that the materials of which they are composed, as well as the rock in which they are found, are highly altered.

The theory that these specimens are mere accidental concretions—"examples of the imitative freaks in the concretionary process"—seems to be especially weak and unsatisfactory. That so large a number and great a variety of casts of different shell and water animals should be all exceptional concretions, and that not a single specimen should have taken the shape of land a animal or plant, shows rather considerate action in nature's freaks.

And if geologists are correct in their opinion that no such animals as these specimens resemble existed at the time of the formation of the lower silurian limestone, then it was impossible for "imitative shapes" to be formed, for that which had no existence could not be imitated. Besides, it is now almost universally admitted that all operations in nature are governed by general laws, and that these laws are perfect and immutable, and there is no known law of concretionary, or any other kind of formation, to account for the molding of matter into forms of life, except where living things have furnished the models; and that these perfect and immutable laws should be subject to "freaks," and that "fanciful and imitative shaped concretions" should be produced without a cause, seems like asserting that an impossibility was nevertheless possible.

ISAAC HOFFER.

DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

AN IMPORTANT LAW WHICH TAKES EFFECT JAN. 1.

The Albany *Argus* calls the attention of Boards of Supervisors, and others whom it may concern, to an act for the better care of pauper and destitute children, passed at the last session of the Legislature, and to take effect on the 1st of January next. The first section of the law provides that on and after the 1st of next January it shall not be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other Magistrate to commit any child over three and under sixteen years of age as a vagrant, truant, or disorderly person to any county poor-house of this State; or for any County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or other officer, to send any such child as a pauper to such poor-house for support and care, unless such child be an unteachable idiot, or be otherwise defective, diseased, or deformed, so as to render it unfit for family care; but such Justice of the Peace, Police Justice, or other Magistrate, and County Superintendent or Overseer of the Poor, or other officer, shall commit or send such child or children not above exempted to some orphan asylum, or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided for by law.

The second section makes it the duty of County Superintendents of the Poor, or other proper officers charged with the care of the poor of the several counties, to cause the removal of all children between the ages of three and sixteen years from the poor-houses on or before the 1st of January, 1876; and also to cause the removal of those who may hereafter come under their care and control, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided by law; and the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties are required to take such action in the matter as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. In placing any such child in any such institution, it shall be the duty of the officer, Justice, or person placing it there, to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable institution, or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, as far as practicable.

A JUST JUDGE.

Bucyrus, Ohio, can boast of an upright Judge. Last week the Probate Judge sent a lunatic to the infirmary, and, some difficulty occurring, he was brought back to town. Judge Robert Lee brought action against Superintendent Holmes for contempt of court, and the trial was held before the Probate Judge to-day, who, after examining the matter thoroughly, not only discharged the Superintendent, but assessed the costs against himself.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF DR. TODD.

JOHN TODD: The story of his life, told mainly by himself. Compiled and edited by JOHN E. TODD, Pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, New-Haven, Conn. With portrait and illustrations. One vol., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Dr. Todd was in many respects a remarkable man. The story of his life is one that deserves to have been told, and now that it has been placed on record, it will repay careful study from all who need encouragement to make their way in the world in the face of obstacles, however numerous or disheartening. Here was a boy who at six years of age, through the death of his father, found himself more than orphaned—for his mother was hopelessly insane. Not a cent of property was left him, and the only relative who could care for him was an aunt, whose resources were most slender. After six years under her roof, he spent two years with an uncle, who lived at Guilford, Conn., and then, with a small bundle of clothes under one arm and seventy-five cents in his pocket, he "left forever—not his *home*, but everything that had been homelike—and started out into the world alone." Yet this youth fought his way through college burdened not only by poverty, but by disease, which compelled serious interruptions of his studies; then completed a course of theological study, and finally made for himself a place among the most honored of the clergymen, not only of his own denomination but of the whole country. Student, teacher, editor, author, and Pastor, his whole life was marked by an intensity of purpose which made all his power felt, and while there was a certain roughness or lack of finish about his work, whatever he did was effective. The story of his life as it is here told has nearly all the defects common with biographies written by near relatives of their subjects. Partiality in such a record is to be expected, and might be pardoned, but tedious diffuseness in detail when it is unrelieved by interesting incident—for Dr. Todd's whole life, apart from its earlier hardships, and the theological controversies which marked its more advanced years, was matter of fact to the last degree—might so easily be avoided that none but those who feel a direct and personal interest in the subject are likely to bear with it.

John Todd was born in Rutland, Vt., Oct. 9, 1800, and under circumstances in themselves typical of the hard struggle in life which he was to be called on to face. His father, who was a practicing physician, while going to attend a patient, was thrown from a carriage, and sustained a fracture of a leg which was so severe as to make him a helpless cripple for a time, and eventually to incapacitate him for the active discharge of his professional duties. The suddenness with which the news of the distressing accident was announced to Mrs. Todd completely shattered her mind, which had already been enfeebled by long-continued ill-health. It was just at the culmination of these misfortunes that the boy John was born. For six years his father struggled on, removing, finally, to Killingworth, where he died in 1806. In relating his reminiscences of the funeral, Dr. Todd writes: "The poor widow sat aside from the rest of the mourners, for her sorrow had no communion with theirs. She uttered a kind of deep moan, talking continually about the steep mountain side and apprehending that 'the doctor would be thrown from his carriage before reaching home.' And then she would go to the window and look out, as she used to do, and complain that the mountain road was so dark that she could not see it." The pathos of this incident will touch the heart of every reader, but the veil might much better have been dropped over some of the scenes which the too faithful biographer describes in connection with this unfortunate woman. It is enough to know that her son never wavered in his filial obligations, and that to the day of her death he did all that was possible to supply her wants and to make her cheerless life comfortable. Young Todd entered Yale College, in 1818, as a Freshman. During his first Winter in college he taught a school at Hotchkisstown or Westville, as it is now called, about two miles and a half from college, walking back and forth every morning and evening, in all kinds of weather and states of the road, and keeping up with his class at the same time. An eye-witness testifies that often, after his long walk through the melting snow, the student teacher sat down on the college steps, and, taking off his shoes, wrung the water out of his stockings before going in to make a recitation. In the effort to keep up with his class while thus employed, he seriously injured his eyes with night study of Greek. The next Summer he took a school of unruly boys in New-Haven, and the following reminiscence from one of his pupils indicates that his reputation of being a very severe disciplinarian was not undeserved. The scholar, who was then a mere boy, writing half a century afterward, says: "I can see him now, walking up and down among the desks, with his hair erect, his lips compressed, his spectacles firmly fixed, mending a pen, and casting quick, fierce glances around, with a large ruler under his arm, having carved on it, in great, easily-legible characters, the warning, 'A terror to evil-doers.'" When the important question as to who should be master in the school was once settled, it is stated that very pleasant relations sprang up between the teacher and his pupils, and the severity of the discipline was relaxed. Notwithstanding serious interruptions to his studies from infirm health and from the necessity he was under of teaching to support himself, Dr. Todd graduated with his class and was one of the few appointed to speak at Commencement. Immediately after graduation (in 1822) he entered the Theological Seminary at Andover. Here for the first time his prospects seemed to become brighter. His debts were paid, and though he had but a few dollars ahead, his successful struggle with adversity had gained him numerous friends. During his first year in the seminary an incident transpired which was thoroughly characteristic of the man. During vacation, while staying for a time in a town near Andover, Mr. Todd was called upon one evening to make some remarks before a small gathering of persons for religious worship. He did so; and, on returning to Andover, was severely reprimanded by the Faculty, who rigidly enforced the rule against preaching without a license. They required him to make in their presence an expression of contrition for this misdemeanor. Without demurring in the least, Mr. Todd rose from his seat, and, with a countenance expressive of the deepest sorrow, and with downcast eyes, delivered himself as follows: "I, John Todd, in the presence of this august assembly, with feelings of the deepest contrition and repentance, do express my most heartfelt regret and sorrow for having (on such a day) in the village of ——, in a small school-house, exhorted the people to repentance, and to seek their eternal salvation through God, and of such a crime may I be pardoned."

Various propositions were made to Mr. Todd upon his graduation from the Andover Seminary. He was strongly pressed to go as a missionary to Palestine, and also had a proposition made to take the editorship of the New-York *Observer*, with a salary of $1,000, but he decided to accept a call to Groton. His settlement there was effected Jan. 3, 1827, after a stormy struggle which resulted in the formation of a new church. His pastorate there extended through six years, when in 1833 he was called to the newly organized Edwards Church in Northampton, Mass. In 1836 he accepted a call to the First Congregational Church in Philadelphia, but an experiment of between five and six years ended in Dr. Todd's gravitating back to New-England, and the beginning of 1842 saw him settled at Pittsfield over the First Church, and there he remained for thirty-one years, when, in January, 1873, he resigned his charge. He died Aug. 24 of the same year.

To attempt a sketch of his life as a clergyman would be not only profitless but distasteful to all except those who belonged to the denomination of which Dr. Todd was a member. In his ardent devotion to the branch of the Church with which he was so prominently connected lay one secret of his brief pastorates in the early part of his clerical career. The world had used him so roughly in his youth, and the successes he achieved had been wrested from such hard fortune, that at the outset of his professional life he apparently acted on the principle of carrying his points by sheer force rather than by the gentler policy of persuasion. Wherever there was a denominational controversy it was safe to count upon finding him in the front of the battle, and he thus unquestionably circumscribed the sphere of his influence, although he may have made his presence and power felt more sensibly for a time. Increasing years, however, brought greater prudence and gentleness, and subdued the ruggedness of his character, so that in the town where he spent nearly the last half of his life he was both highly and widely esteemed and warmly beloved. But even during his Summer vacations in the Adirondacks he could not lay off the armor as champion of orthodox Congregationalism. At Long Lake one Summer he organized a Congregational church, but the society did not flourish, and was finally abandoned. There is a story that, some years after the failure of the mission, one of the Long Lakers found his way to Pittsfield and into the reading-room of the town library, and was drawn into conversation with the gentlemen there about his home, and what Dr. Todd had done for it. "Oh, yes," he said, "the Doctor came up there and did us a great deal of good, sent us a missionary, and organized a church; but—he didn't quite understand us; why, —— it, I was one of his deacons!"

Where there are hundreds who knew Dr. Todd as a prominent Congregational clergyman there are thousands who knew him, through his books, simply as a safe guide and a wise counselor. The immediate occasion of his taking up the pen of authorship, his biographer tells us, was the condition of his poor deranged mother. At her husband's death she was taken, with all her children, by his brother, Dr. Jonathan Todd, to his home, and while the children found, one after another, places elsewhere, here she continued, kindly and tenderly treated, till his death in 1820. About this time her son Jonathan married, and, having a home of his own, took her to it. The change, however, or something else, produced an unfavorable effect upon the poor woman's ruined mind, and she became violent. The bride found it unpleasant, and not altogether safe, to live with her, and finally, after having been knocked flat upon the floor, declared very properly that she could endure it no longer. But there was not one in the family who was able to pay for her separate maintenance; and so, after several changes, the poor helpless woman was thrown upon the town, and became an inmate of the poor-house. From this position her youngest son determined to remove her as soon as possible; and therefore, the moment that he found himself settled and in receipt of a small but regular income, he took his mother from the care of the town, and found a comfortable home for her in a private family, and from that time forward to the day of her death, a period of seventeen years, he took sole care of her. Restored to a quiet and comfortable home, the poor old woman's mental excitement subsided and she became comparatively manageable. The first book that Dr. Todd wrote was one of his most successful. It comprised the substance of a short series of sermons delivered to the younger members of his congregation in Northampton, and was entitled *Lectures to Children*. The little book was reprinted in England, where it passed through an even greater number of editions than in this country. It was translated into French, German, Greek, Bulgarian, Tamil, Travancore, and several other languages, was printed in raised letters for the blind, and is still used as a school-book by the liberated slaves of Sierra Leone. This was followed by a book which a friend gathered up from his contributions to papers and periodicals while in college, and published under the title *Simple Sketches*. The same year that this little volume appeared his widely-known *Student's Manual* was issued. Some interesting, and indeed romantic, facts are related with regard to this work. It has passed through a great many editions in England, as well as this country, over 150,000 copies having been sold to young men in London alone. Among the few remains of Sir John Franklin that were found far up in the polar regions there was a leaf of the *Student's Manual*, the only relic of a book. From the way in which the leaf was turned down the following portion of a dialogue was prominent: "'Are you not afraid to die?' 'No.' 'No? Why does the uncertainty of another state give you no concern?' 'Because God has said to me, "Fear not. When thou passest through the waters I will be with thee; and through the rivers they shall not overflow thee."'" This leaf is preserved in the Museum of Greenwich Hospital, in England, among the relics of Sir John Franklin.

Todd's Sabbath-school Teacher, from its intensely practical character, has had wide acceptance and usefulness. His *Index Rerum*, a blank book with the pages so lettered that everything entered in it is self-indexed, was among the earliest of his publications, and is to-day the most serviceable device of its kind for preserving and classifying receipts, extracts, anecdotes, &c. Thousands of this book have been sold, but its author reaped no profit from it, since he sold the copyright at the outset at a trifling sum.

Such a strongly-marked character as that of Dr. Todd must necessarily develop peculiarities, and one of the most interesting chapters in this biography is devoted to his "hobbies." One of the most sensible of these was a workshop which, in time, by the accumulation of tools of all sorts, became famous throughout the country for its singularly complete equipment. Three or four lathes, a buzz-saw, scroll and jig saws, a fine bench with an anvil, and a perfect little steam-engine of about half-horse power, constituted the main furniture; while all around, the four walls were covered with cases containing several hundred tools, many of them of the finest and most complicated structure and costliest character. There were whole cases of bottles containing oils, varnishes, gums, and paints. There were rows upon rows of boxes of nails, brads, and screws of every possible size and shape. There were drawers upon drawers of rare woods and blocks of ivory, imported from Africa especially for him, in the rough and in various stages of manufacture. Some of the tools were so complicated that it seemed impossible for any one to learn how to use them; but it was his boast that he knew the use of every instrument, and that they were so well arranged that he could lay his hand upon any of them in the dark. Dr. Todd passed through severe attacks of the bee fever, and also of the hen fever, and at one time conceived the notion of becoming an amateur oarsman. One or two immersions cured him of this last fancy, however. His intensely domestic nature made his home a singularly happy one while his benevolence was so comprehensive and energetic as to seek opportunities for its exercise in the active promotion of every enterprise which had for its object the good of the community in which he lived. His generally cheerful disposition often found expression in a blunt humor which was rarely so refined as to rise into genuine wit. This characteristic made him an effective speaker upon all occasions of public interest, and, what was better still, secured him wide popularity among his neighbors and townsmen. In his death they lost a public-spirited citizen, a faithful minister, and a noble hearted man—one whose life was an example for its single-hearted sincerity and its earnest devotion to every good cause.

WEST INDIA PICKLES. Diary of a Cruise through the West Indies in the yacht Josephine, (N. Y. Y. C.) By W. P. TALBOYS. With Numerous Illustrations. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1875.

The definition of "West India Pickles," which the author has had the precaution to give in the above title, must not be disregarded. This is not, as might be supposed by careless pickers up of small books, a collection of receipts for the manufacture of condiments that are fashionable among the Bims of Barbados or the immigrant coolies of Trinidad. Whatever interpretation be put upon the word "pickles" in accordance with custom in any locality, this book has none of them. We must therefore conclude that the name was chosen on its own merits simply, and as a prima facie recommendation to what follows. We hope it will effectually prove so; for a more genial companion than the author will be found to be in the two hundred pages where anybody may follow him need not be desired. The cruise of which he gives us the narrative appears to have been undertaken last Winter, the Josephine having sailed from New-York early in November. The author denies all claim on his own part to literary merits, yet we wish that a practice of as much as may be detected in his pages were more often to characterize the books of travel which assert much higher pretensions. The author is evidently a man of culture and experience of life, and his observations, while made in an offhand and gossipy manner, bear that impress of humor as well as refinement, which give a charm to the slenderest description, and carry the reader along to the end of the book with a sense of pleasure and gratification.

Short as this little work is we cannot do justice to it by any quotation. At the same time we hardly think that anybody will read part of it without reading the whole, and if any feeling of disappointment should follow the perusal it will only be on the ground that there is no more of it. During the voyage the author visited Porto Rico, Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, Saba, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Tobago, Trinidad, Venezuela, San Domingo, and Cuba, and he gives a bright and lucid sketch of all these places and their people as he found them. We cannot deny that he was right in limiting his notes for the most part to his own experiences. They at least have the merit of originality and freshness, besides the almost greater value of reflecting the actual impressions of a competent observer, who sees things just as they are, and who describes them as they appear to him. But they have the effect of stimulating the reader to know more. They excite the appetite, they do not altogether satisfy it; and if the author had a premonition that this would be the case, we have another light thrown upon the meaning of the title, though it is not often that authors form so accurate a measure of the effects of their own books.

Mr. Talboys throws upon Mr. Carleton the responsibility of having published his notes. We do not think the burden is very great, or that the consequences can by any chance be seriously unpleasant. *West India Pickles* will repay anybody who buys it, and further than that, it will serve as a model for others to imitate. A cruise in a yacht is no uncommon incident, and next to it nothing is more enjoyable than the record of it when properly put before us. But we seldom have such records, and if that is accounted for by "not knowing how to do it" the excuse no longer avails. *West India Pickles* may be taken as a pattern. It is concise, brisk, full of life and incidents, varied throughout with bits of bright description or happy gleams of humor. The pages will serve to while away an hour very pleasantly, and they may be taken up again and again and still remain fresh. A series of such books reflecting similar foreign experiences of members of the New-York Yacht Club, sailing their own vessels, would be as enjoyable as it would be unique. Whether Mr. Talboys would accept a roving mission to enable him to undertake the authorship of such a library we do not know, but he has certainly shown good qualifications for the appointment.

PUCK AND BLOSSOM: A Fairy Tale. By ROSA MULHOLLAND, author of "The Little Flower-seekers," "Eldergowan," &c. With six illustrations in gold and colors. London: MARCUS WARD & Co. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co.

A CRUISE IN THE ACORN. By ALICE JERROLD. With six illustrations in gold and colors. London: M. WARD & Co. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co.

MELCOMBE MANOR: A Family Chronicle, arranged from the Papers of Richard Brent, Esq., of Melcombe. By F. SCARLETT POTTER, author of "The Botany Tale," &c. With six illustrations in gold and colors. London: M. WARD & Co. New-York: POTT, YOUNG & Co.

Here are three presentation books which ought not to be passed over in the approaching Christmas season. The illustrations alone should suffice to make them popular with purchasers and acceptable to juveniles, while the name of the New-York publishers is sufficient guarantee that the literary contents are unobjectionable. We shall not analyze their contents, nor attempt to make a selection among the three books. The latter duty is best left to individual buyers, and the former is not necessary here. We need only say that the illustrations, after the manner of ancient illuminations, are executed with great perfection, and in some instances deserve close examination. Note one on page 60 in *Melcombe Manor*; also, some of the floral pictures in *The Cruise of the Acorn*, and others, of a fairy kind, in *Puck and Blossom*. The cowslips, forget-me-nots, daffodils, lilies of the valley, and calla, in the last-mentioned, are very pretty. Nor are the exteriors of these little volumes much less attractive than the interiors. In short, they are in all respects worthy of attention.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*The Bertram Family*. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Rocks Ahead*. Boston: J. R. Osgood & Co.

—*Latin Reader, Latin Primer, Latin Grammar, and Latin Exercise Book*. New-York: University Publishing Company.

—*Ralph and Bruno*. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co.

—*Notes of Travel in South-western Africa*. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Autobiography of William Fletcher*. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

—*Strength of Beams Under Transverse Loads*. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.

—*The Catholic World*. New-York: Catholic Publication House.

—*Brought Home*. New-York: Dodd & Mead.

—*Cloverly*. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph.

—*Little Folks' Letters*. New-York: Carleton & Co.

—*Proceedings of the American Philological Association*. Hartford: Lockwood, Brainard & Co.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—HUGUENOTS, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE NEW LEAH—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. Harry Beckett Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Dyas.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—GLADIATORIAL TOURNAMENT—FENCING, WRESTLING, BOXING, &c.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE GILDED AGE—Mr. John T. Raymond.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch Wambold, Backus.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

There are many things in the life of the late Mr. W. B. ASTOR which are worthy the notice of the young men of the present day, who are apt to fancy that success in life can be made or kept without the necessity of very much trouble or hard work. They will have read in the biographical sketches of Mr. ASTOR, just published, that there was no period in the life of that gentleman when he deemed himself entitled to neglect his business. From an early hour of the morning till 4 or 5 every afternoon he was constantly to be found at his desk—and this assiduity was not relaxed even in extreme old age. He never attempted to transfer his cares or responsibilities to the shoulders of others. He employed many persons, but none of them were so familiar with the details of his affairs, down to the most intricate and minute, as himself. Estates as great as Mr. ASTOR'S have been dissipated ere now by the heedlessness or neglect of their owners, but the Astor family have always been pre-eminently hard-working men, acknowledging that great wealth carries with it great responsibilities, and that the price of success, whether to the poor or rich, is perseverance and incessant labor. It seems to us that this is a lesson which many of our younger men would do well to lay to heart. In following it so closely, the ASTORS have always been a credit to this community, and they are likely to remain so, for this is one of the comparatively few instances in which the example of the father seems to be ever piously followed by the son. There may be those who think that pride in family name is a foolish vanity—but men take pride in very much more foolish and mischievous things every day, and we believe that most of our readers will join with us in the hearty wish that the Astor family may remain for generations to come what it is now—an honor to New-York.

The Washington correspondents are in a dense cloud of uncertainty regarding the Speakership—if we except one or two writers for the inflation papers of the West, who are as confident that Mr. KERR cannot be elected as the *World* was that JOHN KELLY could not be beaten. It is worth notice that the candidate who is supported by the hard-money men comes from the West, and the one who is the the favorite of the paper-money men comes from the East. Mr. KERR, as our Washington dispatches inform us, has secured the support of Mr. HENDRICKS and Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana—a fact of considerable importance to him. Mr. WOOD, of New-York, has by no means abandoned the field, but is said to be playing what is known as a "still game." He probably aims at the leadership on the floor—a post which he long held while his party was in the minority, and for which the dignity and elevation of his character and his peculiar mental qualifications obviously fit him. In fact, he is really a better representative of modern Democracy than either Mr. RANDALL or Mr. KERR.

We cheerfully give place to the communication of Mr. ALDAMA respecting the liens, in the shape of bonds, which the agents in this country of the insurrection in Cuba have endeavored to place on the resources of that island. The total amount authorized by the insurgents reaches the respectable figure of $50,000,000 in gold, of which some thirty or more millions have been printed, signed, and issued. To be sure, Mr. ALDAMA considers the greater part of the whole amount invalid and worthless; but they are outstanding, bought and sold in the streets without discrimination between the different issues. But now that Mr. ALDAMA has made this frank exposition of the quantity and quality of these bonds, will he not, with equal frankness, inform the public if, within his knowledge, any of these bonds have ever been promised or pledged as an inducement or consideration to obtain in Washington, or elsewhere, the favorable action of Congress in reference to the Cuban insurrection?

Rumors have long been privately circulated concerning the production of a new play at the Park Theatre, under circumstances which cannot fail to excite unusual attention. The authorship of the play is purposely surrounded with mystery—we are led to suppose that it is a production of "all the talents." The chief feature of interest connected with it is the announcement of the appearance of ex-Mayor HALL in the leading character. Mr. HALL has, it is stated, withdrawn from the legal profession, and now intends to follow one which is probably more to his taste, and to the members of which he has always been a good friend. As a politician, it is very well known that we are no admirers of Mr. HALL. But we have fought our battle with him, and have no intention of following him into the domain of the Muses to fight it over again. We do not now believe—much as appearances at first were against him—that he ever shared in the profits of the old Ring Government. Since its overthrow he has struggled gallantly against a host of circumstances which would long ago have crushed less buoyant or indomitable natures. The sympathies of his friends have never deserted him; and we, who have been among his severest antagonists, have now no worse wishes for him than that he may win both fortune and fame in his new enterprise.

It would be entirely pardonable in persons owning or occupying substantial property in the neighborhood of Ann and Nassau streets to feel a sense of subdued satisfaction at the destructive fire which yesterday burned down the old Fowler building. This was one of a number of unsafe structures, too many of which may be found in various parts of the lower portion of the City, some of them with showy fronts of stone or brick, and some of them without even this pretense of protection against fire. High, cut up into numerous rooms, traversed by narrow wooden stairways, and divided by wooden floors and lath and plaster partitions, these buildings are occupied by numerous tenants, often carrying on business in which fire and combustible materials, and even explosive chemicals, are employed. The wonder is that they do not burn more frequently, and they are a source of constant anxiety to the officials of the Fire Department. We believe that a perfectly fire-proof building has not yet been invented, but certainly great improvements are possible on the one in which a quarter of a million of dollars was consumed yesterday, with great danger to valuable property near by.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE explains, in a letter which we publish to-day, some of the incidents connected with the recent melancholy death of Mr. GEORGE BELMORE, an English actor. There is nothing more touching than the fidelity with which the members of the dramatic profession abide by each other when in trouble. They seem to feel that there is little to be looked for from the outside world, and that when sorrow comes upon them, a sacred duty rests upon them to help each other. The tenderness with which Mr. MONTAGUE attended on poor BELMORE in his last illness, the ready aid extended by Miss DYAS, and other members of her profession; the generosity with which Mr. FLORENCE gave up a part of his own ground in order that a stranger might be decently consigned to his last rest—all these are marks of that warm feeling and gentle nature which almost always characterize the "poor player," wherever he may be found. The public are not hard-hearted in these matters; and they will think all the better of Mr. MONTAGUE, and Mr. HONEY, and Mr. FLORENCE, and their professional friends, for the kindness and sympathy which they showed toward an estimable man who died far from home and kindred.

A curious picture of the condition of the State of Virginia with reference to education, as compared with its condition before the war, is given in our correspondence from Richmond this morning. The letter contains an abstract of the statements of the State Superintendent of Public Schools, by which it appears that in 1860 only 13 per cent. of the school population of the State attended school; in 1875 the attendance was 38 per cent. In 1860 there were no blacks in school; in 1875 there were 54,941. In 1860 there were hardly any public schools; in 1875 there were 4,185. During the last year the State has expended over a million of dollars for school purposes, about one-half of which has been raised by State taxation and one-half by local taxation, while $77,323 came from the noble Peabody fund. These facts present one of the features in the bright side of the great war. It is substantially certain that, had there been no war there would have been no more schools in 1875 than in 1860. When we remember that the schools have been for the most part founded since 1870, the prospect of Virginia seems flattering.

TAMMANY.

Loudly as some persons may talk about "Reformed Tammany," it is very well known to all who are behind the scenes in political life that it remains pretty much what it has been for years past—a source of corruption and bad government, and a menace to the welfare and progress of the community. We are not surprised to learn that a number of influential gentlemen in the City have decided to form a "Committee of Safety," in the hope of preventing those outrages on private citizens, and those attacks on property, which are inseparable from Tammany rule. It must be remembered that although great reforms have been carried out in the Judiciary by the people, a large part of the machinery of justice is still in improper and dangerous hands. Even under the Tweed rule, the Commissioner of Jurors, for instance, was a man who, as we sincerely believe, did his duty faithfully. When suits of all kinds were threatened against us, we never suspected Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR of intending to pack juries. But Mr. TAYLOR was not a sufficiently ductile instrument for the new Ring, and he was replaced by a Mr. DUNLAP, who threatened long before election to get THE TIMES indicted as soon as the election was over—a fact which it may be important for our fellow-members of the press and the general public to bear carefully in mind.

It is an outrage upon the people of this City that our Government should practically be under the control of a secret society. No one can associate any good work with the name and history of Tammany Hall. When it has not been engaged in the endeavor to plunder the tax-payers, it has ceaselessly endeavored to prevent the will of the people from finding fair expression at the polls. It has degraded the suffrage, and turned the forms of democratic goverment into a mere burlesque. Immense burdens have been cast upon property, and it would be a great delusion to suppose that the rich have been the only, or even the chief, sufferers by this injurious policy. Working men have found it harder and harder every year to find comfortable homes for their families. High taxes have made high rents, and all classes have been oppressed in order that a secret political society might acquire unbounded influence. Even the Democrats can no longer derive any advantage from the continued existence of Tammany. There was a time when a Tammany nomination was equivalent to an election, and when, consequently, it was eagerly sought after. The elections just held proved conclusively that for Tammany to nominate a man for office is to ruin his chances and injure his character. Mr. SMYTH, who was put up for Recorder, was an honorable man, and consequently not a word was said against him in these columns throughout the acrimonious contest which preceded the election. But he sank under the support of Tammany Hall. In an honest and straightforward struggle between the two parties, he would enter into the field of politics under circumstances more worthy of his abilities. One swallow cannot make a Summer, and one honest man cannot redeem Tammany Hall from the utter disrepute into which it has now fallen.

Nor is it within the bounds of probability that the organization can ever be reformed. A house which is built on rotten foundations cannot be made secure by putting in a new door here and there, and mending the broken windows. The principle on which Tammany exists and is managed is thoroughly bad, and the substitution of another "Boss" for JOHN KELLY would be an idle form. The only means by which it can be prevented from doing further harm is to abolish it altogether. It cumbers the ground, and it ought to be cut down. The Legislature has the power to revoke its charter, and as the public are heartily tired of it, and even its friends see that its days of power are gone, there would probably be no formidable resistance in any quarter to this step. The election of another Mayor in the Spring would, coupled with the measure just referred to, at least give us a fair chance of securing genuine reform in local Government. Mr. WICKHAM has been a little of everything by turns and nothing long—a weak man, entirely destitute of the firmness and ability which we have a right to look for in the head of our Municipal Government. At the bidding of Tammany, he tried to revolutionize all the City Departments, and made a special war on the one which perhaps served the City best, namely, the Fire Department. He succeeded, as we have already said, in placing his own Commissioner of Jurors in office, with results yet to be ascertained. He may have meant "no harm," but he has done a great deal, and it is difficult to believe that any election could give us a man less fitted for his post. So far as the Republicans are concerned, they have no party reasons for wishing any change to be made. They have, of late, found Tammany a not very dangerous antagonist. For Mayor WICKHAM they are not in any way responsible. But on grounds of public interests, they ought to take advantage of the present opportunity to tear up Tammany by the roots, and thus relieve the people of an organization which has never brought anything but disgrace and scandal on the City.

THE ELEMENTS OF WAR IN EUROPE.

It is not many months since Europe had a very narrow escape from war. People did not quite appreciate the magnitude of the danger till it was over, but there can be no question that for a few days the question of peace or war between France and Germany depended chiefly on the will of one man—the Emperor of Russia. The renewed good understanding between Berlin and Paris, which was credited to the friendly intervention of England, Russia, and Austria, was really brought about by a plain intimation on the part of the Czar that he could not be depended on to stand by a peaceful spectator while France was humiliated to an extent which would remove all future danger of her disturbing the peace of Germany. So Prince BISMARCK was reduced to the necessity of accepting with the best grace he could the assurances made on behalf of France, that there was nothing menacing in the rapid reorganization of her Army, and nothing in her general policy calculated to give her neighbors the slightest uneasiness.

It would be absurd to assume that the German Empire can regard with equanimity the prospect that her vanquished foe must resume at no distant day her position as a military power of the first order. A householder could hardly be expected to sleep soundly over-night who knew that his neighbor over the way was busily engaged in making preparations to break into his premises. It would not mend matters that his neighbor set up a claim to be the rightful owner of a portion of his property, and that he had expressed an intention to regain by force what had been forcibly taken from him. Germany, naturally enough, preferred to seize the first opportunity which presented itself of cheating her neighbor out of a revenge which must one day be exacted, by reducing that neighbor to a position where her alliance would not be sought by any other foe of the Empire, and where her hostility in any form would be a matter of comparative indifference. The present Emperor of Russia is well known to be a strong friend of Germany, just as the heir to his throne is understood to have antipathies likely to place him in opposition to German policy. It does not matter on what grounds the Emperor ALEXANDER was compelled to balk Prince BISMARCK of the opportunity of making United Germany once and for all secure against French aggression. Whether he gave expression to his own opinion that Russia could not afford to see Germany raised to the position of virtual dictator in the politics of Continental Europe, or whether he deferred to the sentiment entertained among his people to that effect, the result was the same. The northern Empire emphatically pronounced in favor of retaining France as a possible ally in the future, and of giving her a chance of creating such a military establishment as would make her alliance worth having. That was equivalent to saying that the friendship between the two Empires must always be tempered by a certain amount of distrust, and that the peace maintained between them must always be an armed one.

It is well to bear in mind these facts when considering the extent to which Germany and Russia are likely to co-operate in disposing of the Eastern question. It is plain that this question must remain an open cause of disturbance till the inevitable solution comes, in the dismemberment of European Turkey. That question continues to perplex diplomatists and to disturb every money market in Europe as much as it did a month ago. The baseless rumor of Parliament being convened in special session to consider the question set the London Stock Exchange in a flutter, and the report of a British squadron being ordered to the Mediterranean, helped still further to depress the market. Stories like these would do no harm, in fact would not be invented at all, did there not exist a feeling of unrest on the subject which all the official and semi-official assurances that there is no cause for alarm cannot allay. Mr. DISRAELI gave some satisfactory assurances about the maintenance of peace at the Lord Mayor's dinner, but he accompanied these with the admissions that the state of affairs in Turkey had become more critical and that he chiefly relied on the forbearance of the great powers immediately interested in the question. He, moreover, thought it necessary to add that, "though the interests which the imperial powers have in the question are more direct than those of Great Britain, they are not more considerable," and that it would be the duty of himself and his colleagues to guard and maintain those interests, with whose magnitude and value they were fully impressed.

At two widely-separated points of the European continent, therefore, there exist two causes of war, which act and react upon each other. With every month the grasp of Germany upon Alsace-Lorraine grows stronger, and the task of recovering it increases in magnitude. That is a strong incentive to France to make the reorganization of her war establishment keep pace with the necessities of the work for which it is primarily intended. With every month, also, the grasp of the Sultan upon Constantinople grows weaker, and that forces upon the power which has so long schemed for its possession the necessity of being ready to strike the final blow. It is nearly as much the interest of Germany to keep Russia from commanding the Dardanelles as it is for her to keep France from regaining her Rhine provinces. There is no conceivable equivalent that Russia could give to Germany in return for assisting her to the possession of Constantinople; and it is difficult to imagine that Russia will ever obtain that long-coveted prize in defiance of the opposition of both England and Germany. She may be tempted to strike for it, all the same, and in that case France would be her natural ally, having her prize to gain on one side as an offset to the possession to be grasped by Russia on the other. All of which tends to show that by whatever diplomatic patching or temporizing the inevitable dissolution of Turkey is postponed, the near approach of that event carries with it the apparent certainty of a general European war.

A MAN OF THE PEOPLE.

To fastidious and sentimental people, there may be something painful in the beginnings of such a life as that of HENRY WILSON. A great many over-nice men objected to the constant iteration of LINCOLN'S labors as a rail-splitter, in the days when he represented a lofty principle, and his rail-splitting only represented the humble toil of his earlier manhood. But nobody can read the simple story of the late Vice President's boyhood without being struck with a certain dramatic effect. The incidents in his early life, when we consider the triumphs and honors which he afterward achieved, have an element of picturesqueness which cannot fail to be attractive. No doubt, the rugged fortunes of Mr. WILSON'S youth were anything but picturesque to him; they would not now attract attention if they were those of a dull and commonplace man, contented with his lot. But in this age of discontent and lavish living, the pictures which Mr. WILSON himself drew of his earliest experience seem like glimpses of social life in a very remote era. The rigor of discipline, the necessity for a strict frugality, and the exacting labor which young HENRY WILSON endured, belonged to primitive New-England. It may be questioned if the man, born with the same attributes of personal character, would have developed the same great powers if he had been surrounded with softer, and apparently more favorable, influences.

There are many things in WILSON'S early life which remind one of the boyhood of another man of the people, WILLIAM COBBETT. Like our late Vice President, COBBETT was of humble parentage; he worked in the fields in his boyhood, and with difficulty secured the simplest rudiments of an English education. Equipped with a fair knowledge of arithmetic, reading, and writing, the English radical began his battle of life as soon as he became his own master. At ten years of age WILSON was a "bound boy" in the family of a New-England farmer, and, as was customary in those days, his indentures included a provision for one month's schooling in Winter. The bound boy did "the chores" about the farm-house while he went to school, and snatched such fragments of time as he might be able to employ in study. When he was twenty-one years old he had saved fifty-seven cents—the largest sum which, up to that time, he had ever possessed. The value of the property for which he had toiled for eleven years amounted to eighty-four dollars, with which he began the world for himself. He hired himself to a farmer for six dollars a month and his board; and when he left farming and went to Natick, where he began to work at shoe-making, he walked the entire distance—one hundred miles—with his worldly possessions tied in a pack and slung over his shoulder. His money was so precious to him then that he never forgot that that first great journey in his life cost him a dollar and a quarter.

These humble details of the beginning of a career which subsequently became famous are suggestive. It is quite true that the conditions of life in our Republic have materially changed since WILSON'S boyhood. There are few communities, even in the remote agricultural districts of New-England and the West, where the facilities for acquiring a tolerable education are not within the reach of every boy. The farmer youths of New-Hampshire may read with surprise, possibly with amusement, the paltry figures which were so important to the late Vice President of the United States when he was where they are now. But the grinding poverty which the lad endured, the close economy which he was compelled to observe, and the patience with which only he could hope to "get on in the world," helped to make the man he afterward became. Born in a very obscure station in life, he must always have been emphatically one of the people. To the day of his death he was thoroughly identified with all the interests of that great class which LINCOLN called "the plain people." Extravagance and looseness in the conduct of public affairs he abhorred as he did the barbarism of slavery. Dishonesty in politics, and all that variety of chicane which small politicians call "smartness," he detested as cordially as he did the petty meannesses with which so many people keep up the appearance of being something which they are not. Driven by an insatiate thirst for knowledge, he overcame in his youth such obstacles to securing a meagre mental culture as would have dismayed less determined spirits. And all his life he followed the same habits of industry and application with which he had conquered fate.

Undoubtedly Mr. WILSON, who was a keen observer of men, always felt a lack of thorough mental training, and of a higher quality of intellectual culture than that which his fortune had made possible for him. Even casual observers could not avoid comparing WILSON with his colleague in the Senate, SUMNER. But SUMNER, with all his grace, and eloquence, never was, and never could be, the admirably representative republican that WILSON was. SUMNER had a sentimental hatred for slavery; it outraged his fine sense of justice. WILSON continually spoke from a class which hated an aristocratic institution founded on the compulsory labors of a race. Like a few other men whose names will always be held in affectionate remembrance by our people, WILSON will stand as a true embodiment of the idea of American republicanism. With a vast mass of our countrymen, lack of generous culture and familiarity with the best thought of all ages go for nothing. It is enough that the man of the people understands the currents of popular feeling, and that he shows that he responds to these because he is in the midst of them. In his place, then, HENRY WILSON was abundantly useful, and his fame is secure.

THE PRINCETON TROUBLE.

Among the features of American college life are the secret societies, named after various combinations of Greek letters. The oldest of these societies have usually but two letters in their names, but of late years it has been found that three letters cost no more than two, while they make a more imposing display. The "Alpha Beta Gamma," or the "Phi Chi Psi" societies have, therefore, rather eclipsed the "Delta Epsilon" or "Tau Upsilon" societies, and when some undergraduate of preternatural genius starts a society of four letters, it will probably have more adherents than all the rest of the societies put together. In the esoteric names of these associations consist their most important secrets. Their names are hinted at by the Greek letters which form the initials of each society's motto, but only the initiated can read them aright. One might fancy that the possession of such tremendous secrets would have a tendency to solemnize the minds and render serious and sedate the conduct of initiates, but experience has shown that this is not always the case. Impetuous youth is apt to combine its mysterious Greek letters in such a way as to spell oysters, and beer, and occasionally champagne, with them. Whence it comes to pass that in some colleges the secret societies are under the ban of the law, and are therefore more than ever desired and admired by the undergraduates of mystical or convivial tendencies. Nassau Hall is among the colleges which prohibit secret societies, and as a consequence its Faculty now find themselves compelled to expel a large number of students, or else to acquiesce in their violation of a college rule.

That college secret societies are of any benefit to their members, except in the way of amusement, no one really supposes. Still it does not follow that they necessarily do any serious harm. The young men who belong to them take a vast deal of pleasure in wearing badges of various degrees of ugliness, and in regarding themselves as constituting a species of undergraduate aristocracy. Occasionally, if idle and dissolute young men obtain control of any particular society, it may for a time become as objectionable in a small way, or in a larger way, as a club of dissipated men who have never been inside of a college. As a general rule, however, the members of a society endeavor for the credit of their association to keep it within orderly and proper limits, and the surest way in which to put a college society in the hands of the sort of young men who will make a bad use of it is for the college authorities to attempt to suppress secret societies by law.

One of the shrewdest of American College Presidents—the late Dr. ELIPHALET NOTT, of Union College—perceived the impracticability of successfully abolishing secret societies, and wisely chose the opposite course of encouraging their multiplication. The consequence was that in Union College nearly every undergraduate belonged to a secret society, and nobody dreamed of putting them to a bad use. The society men, of course, had their annual suppers and consumed their weekly oysters; but these recreations were, as a rule, innocent enough, and in many cases probably took the place of demoralizing dissipation. Nassau Hall, on the other hand, has for many years pursued the plan of requiring all students to pledge themselves not to belong to a secret society. The societies, nevertheless, existed, and with an added charm of mystery. The better class of young men kept their promise, and held aloof from them, and they thus fell under the control of those who made them unwholesome in their influence upon their members and antagonistic to college discipline. Of course, the Faculty have now no option except to enforce the law which they have made against the young men whose violation of it has accidentally become known. After that has been done, however, it will be worth while for Dr. MCCOSH and his associates to consider the question whether the repeal of the law against secret societies will not be the wisest way in which to deal with the unconquerable fondness of the American student for the eccentric use of the Greek alphabet.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The seventh of Dr. Von Bülow's concerts at Chickering Hall may be attended this evening, the programme being as follows:

Overture, "Les Abencerrages" .... Cherubini
Concerto in C minor, opus 185 .... Raff
Overture to "Leonora," No. 3 .... Beethoven
Polonaise Brillante in E .... Weber
(Arranged for piano and orchestra by Liszt.)
Andante from the Symphony in E flat .... Mozart
a. Ricordanza
b. Venezia e Napoli } .... Liszt

TO-MORROW'S THOMAS MATINEE.

We make room for the programme—one of particular excellence and variety—for to-morrow's Thomas concert at Steinway Hall, a matinée entertainment, it should be remembered. The selections are as follows:

Overture, "Consecration of the House," Op. 124 .... Beethoven
Aria, "Esurientes imple vitbonis" .... Bach
From the Magnificat in D.
Mme. Antoinette Sterling.
Concerto, for flute and harp, (manuscript) .... Mozart
With accompaniment of orchestra.
Messrs. Carl Wehner and Adolphus Lockwood.
Symphony No. 1, op. 38 .... Schumann
Lieder, (a) "Der Kreuzzug" .... Schubert
(b) "Es war ein Kœnig in Thule" .... Liszt
Mme. Antoinette Sterling.
Ballet Music and Wedding Procession, (new). Rubinstein
(From the opera "Feramors.")
Overture, "Tannhæuser" .... Wagner

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE MR. GEORGE BELMORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to a paragraph in one or two evening papers of yesterday, which I would not have noticed but that they conveyed an impression it is simply my duty to correct. I hoped, in common with all of us, that the united and spontaneous action of a few of my brother artists would have been allowed to remain—as we wished—unknown and unnoticed, but the interference of some meddlesome person, desirous, evidently, of simply perverting the truth, compels me to put the matter in the proper light, which, with your permission, I will now attempt to do. When it was evident to me that poor Belmore could not live many days, I felt it incumbent on me to call together four or five friends, who had known him well in London, and who, I knew, would like to share the sad right and responsibilities of attending to his last moments. These gentlemen met me directly, and we came to the conclusion that it was our duty to see that the poor fellow had every comfort and want supplied, and we resolved that, should the event happen which we dare not hide from ourselves was imminent, all proper respect must be paid his remains, the expense of which we would defray among us. He died, as we all know too well, and the above named, together with a few others not in this City, joined by Miss Ada Dyas and Mrs. Wilkins, defrayed the necessary expenses. I shall not satisfy curiosity by mentioning the amount we each subscribed, but the sum collected was $455, sufficient to pay the following:

Undertaker's bill	$228 75
Mr. Colville, for incidentals	31 76
Dr. Brady's bill, for three months	75 00
Dr. Wynkoop	15 00
And a present to Mrs. Byrne, the faithful nurse to Mr. Belmore, of	100 00
Total	$450 51

Thus it will be seen I have $5 or so in hand. We intend adding to this sufficient to purchase and erect a tablet over his grave.

Mr. Harry Palmer kindly handed us a check for $100, from the Dramatic Fund in this City, which was accepted, but since we find ourselves in possession of sufficient without it, we deem it desirable to return it, thinking that those for whom the fund was established had a greater claim to it. It only remains for me to add that, to that sterling good fellow, Billy Florence, the warmest thanks of his English brother artists are due, for having, unasked, handsomely presented us with the actual ground in which poor Belmore lies. A record of the kindness which a comedian, dying in a strange land, away from kith and kin, met with, would not be complete did I not state the fact that all—doctors, his faithful nurse, and friends—vied with each other in the lovable endeavor, happily successful, to soothe the last moments of our departed friend, who has left behind him an unimpeachable memory, which it was our duty to frame in affectionate friendship, and we did it. That's all.

H. J. MONTAGUE, Wallack's Theatre.

CUBAN BONDS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was called late last evening to an article entitled "Cuban Bonds," published in your issue of the day, which I hasten to answer, and thus give you all the information I can.

The $4,795,300 signed by Mr. Morales Lemus, part of a loan intended to be of $20,000,000, were issued by special authorization of Carlos Manuel Cespedes to him, as President of the then existing Cuban Junta, in the earliest days of our revolution. As soon as Gen. Cespedes was elected President of the Republic all his previous acts were approved and ratified by Congress, and special power was conferred by him upon Morales Lemus, thus legalizing the bonds already issued. On Nov. 1, 1860, an act of Congress was passed approving the issue.

On Feb. 12, 1870, Congress enacted a aw authorizing the Executive to appoint Mr. Morales Lemus, Mr. Aldama, and Mr. Mestre special agents to continue said loan of $20,000,000, and, if necessary, to increase it to $50,000,000; the law specifying that Mr. Lemus would act first, and in the event of his being prevented from doing so, Mr. Aldama; and should neither the one nor the other be enabled to act, then Mr. Mestre; they each were empowered to act successively.

Before the death of Mr. Morales Lemus, I had been appointed by the Cuban Government Agent General, so that by that gentleman's decease I became also the only lawful financial agent of the Republic, with power to negotiate the loan and issue bonds. I could have carried it from the $4,795,300 to $50,000,000 had I considered it convenient, but I did not; and until Oct. 20, 1871, when I resigned the power, I had neither a bond printed nor had I signed one. Mr. Mestre, who was to succeed me, also resigned the power the same day.

In November, 1873, I was again appointed General Agent and Special Agent to negotiate the loan. My first act was to give due consideration to the financial department of my office, and I ascertained that Messrs. Ramon Cespedes and J. M. Mayorga, taking it upon themselves to act as financial agents, had bonds printed to the amount of $24,000,000, which are those referred to in your paper. The law on which they are based is precisely that of Feb. 12, 1870, whose only object was to designate the three persons who were to have the power to contract the loan, and one of them being dead, and the other two having resigned, I concluded that the action of said law had ended.

Messrs. Cespedes and Mayorga, however, did not make use of these bonds. Mr. Mayorga being dead and Mr. Cespedes absent in Central America, I could only get a memorandum that said bonds had been delivered by them to Gen. Quesada and Mr. C. Castillo when they were appointed confidential agents by President Cespedes. The General was in Paris and Mr. Castillo in Jamaica, West Indies. Besides their appointment as confidential agents, the Executive sent a joint power, ("*mancomun et in solidum,*") to negotiate a loan, naming for that purpose Gen. Quesada, Mr. Castillo, and Mr. Felix Govin. This last gentleman did not accept, and by his so doing the power, in my opinion, became null and void. Messrs. Quesada and Castillo did not print bonds, but countersigned those already signed by Mayorga and Cespedes. When I came to this conclusion I wrote to my Government a full report, adding the following remark: "It is not my purpose to throw the least idea of responsibility on those who, considering themselves duly authorized to negotiate a loan, have acted as they thought most fit to fulfill their duty; or perhaps they have had authorization of which I have no cognizance." And ended, asking the Government to decide if said bonds were lawful, expressing that meanwhile I would not dispose of any, not judging them good. The Government has not come to any decision as yet, and for this reason I have not mentioned them in my statement published in the *Sun*. Of this last issue I have under my control, deposited in the Safe Deposit Company, $16,780,500, which were in New-York, and $1,500,000 in Peru, being the only ones delivered to me by Messrs. Quesada and Castillo.

Mr. Castillo, now residing in London, has sent me account of $1,615,800, distributed among so many persons that it is not worth while mentioning, and the balance must be in the hands of Gen. Quesada, in Paris.

MIGUEL DE ALDAMA.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN VIRGINIA.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST SCHOLASTIC YEAR—LARGE INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875.

The forthcoming fifth annual report of Rev. Dr. W. H. Ruffner, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will present the following exhibit for the past scholastic year of the public free schools of Virginia:

School population, comprising all persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years, 482,789, of whom 280,149 are white and 202,640 are colored. The number of public schools, 4,185, of which 3,121 are for white scholars and 1,064 for colored; number of pupils enrolled, 184,486, of whom 129,545 are white and 54,941 are colored; pupils in average daily attendance, 103,927, of whom 74,056 are white and 29,871 colored; percentage of school population enrolled, white, 46.2; colored, 27.1; number of teachers, 4,262; whites, male, 2,360, female, 1,363—total whites, 3,723; colored, male, 351, female, 188—total colored, 539. Average cost of tuition per month per pupil enrolled, 70 cents; whole monthly cost per pupil enrolled, 89 cents. Number of schools yet needed, 953; number of pupils over 21 years of age, 581, of whom 385 are white and 196 colored. Number of school-houses owned by the school districts, 1,256; of which 292 were built during the year. Value of school property owned by the districts, $757,181. Total current expenses for the year, $924,118 47 total for permanent improvements, $97,273 21; total expenditures for all purposes, $1,021,396 68, of which $478,750 46 was received from the State, $465,414 09 from local taxation, and $77,232 13 from the Peabody fund and private donations.

Attending private schools during the year, excluding students at colleges and persons over twenty-one years of age, 23,285, of whom 19,466 are white and 3,819 are colored. Teachers of private schools, 1,319, of whom 1,229 are white—454 males and 775 females, and 90 colored—33 males and 57 females Whole number of pupils attending schools, private and public, during the year, 207,771. Besides, 1,880, all white, attended colleges in the State, and 243, all colored, attended the Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.

The Superintendent says:

"The year's progress has been satisfactory in all respects. The addition of 10,611 to our public school attendance, and of 283 in the number of schools, was more than we had a right to expect, all things being considered. * * * Previous to 1870, the people were dependent chiefly upon private schools for primary instruction. Many poor children had their tuition paid from the literary fund, and there were nine counties where there were some public schools. For higher instruction the State supported two institutions. The number of pupils attending schools of all sorts in the counties now constituting Virginia, was as follows: In 1850, 51,808; in 1860, 67,024; in 1870, 58,974. The largest attendance in proportion to population was in the year 1860; but how small was that in comparison with the number in 1875? Our population in 1870 was about the same as that of 1860. There has no doubt been some increase of population in the last five years, which should, of course, be remembered; but observe the wide contrast in school attendance: In 1860, 67,024; in 1875, 207,771. If the colored pupils be thrown out of the calculation, we have, in 1860, all white, 67,024; in 1875, all white, 149,011. * * * I find, by reference to the report of the Board of the Literary Fund for the year 1860, that out of that fund was paid the tuition of 31,516 children, whose parents were too poor to pay anything. Deduct these from the whole number attending school that year, and then we have as the net result of private school instruction in the best year of our history, 35,508 pupils. A most lame and impotent conclusion, which, if continued, would, as Mr. Jefferson predicted, have ere long classed Virginia with the Barbary States."

THE MYSTERY OF THE LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

From the Sun, Nov. 25.

THE TIMES assault on the publishers of an insurance periodical is very stimulating reading. One of the worst things to be said against the admirable institution of life insurance is that so many of the companies who write policies have so long submitted to the extortions of venal legislators and so-called insurance journals. The striking of the life insurance companies has been a regular business at Albany, and there are papers and magazines published with insignificant circulation which live entirely on the money they get out of the companies. If the business of life insurance was always conducted on proper principles the officers of the companies would never need to fear the assaults of these publications, nor to covet their puffs. The trouble has been that life companies have been formed primarily for the benefit of the officers, who would run them at a dangerous rate of expense, and, knowing their hidden weakness, these officials would tremble at the consequences of attack. An institution which takes the savings of the provident for the benefit of women and children should be in all things open and above board. It should have no secrets to be unearthed, and no fears of the exposure of its methods should disturb the equanimity of its Directors. Our life insurance companies hold in trust hundreds of millions of dollars, and the community has a vital interest in their management. The theory of life insurance is very simple, and there need be no mysterious complication about the administration of a company. Its reports should be full and explicit, so that every one could easily understand its condition and just where the money goes. The expense of soliciting policies is now too great as a rule, while the office expenses are apt to foot up too high, and reports are prevalent that some officers benefit by commissions on the loans they make. In this period of economy these corporations must resolutely cut off all unnecessary expenses, even if that involves a reduction of the official state. It would be a great misfortune if public confidence in the life companies was weakened, and that evil can best be guarded against by their officers exhibiting a genuine purpose of economy.

MOODY AND SANKEY IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 25.—The first of the morning Moody and Sankey meetings in the depot building was held this morning. The place was about one-half filled, the congregation being an unusually large one for a morning meeting. Mr. Moody opened the meeting by giving out the twenty-fourth hymn. Then came requests for prayer, after which Mr. Moody spoke, his theme being "Thanksgiving and Christian Unity." After prayers and remarks, Mr. Sankey related a short incident about a prodigal, and then sang in a feeling and slightly dramatic manner his well-known hymn "Ninety and Nine." Among the prayers afterward rendered was one by George H. Stuart, who prayed earnestly for the President of the United States, that he might be brought to the feet of Jesus; that the death of the Vice President might be sanctified to the good of the nation, and thanking God that when the summons came to him the Lord found him with his lamps trimmed and burning.

THE CAPITOL IN MOURNING.

CROWDS OF VISITORS TO THE ROTUNDA.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL SERVICES IN THE SENATE CHAMBER TO-DAY—THE HALL APPROPRIATELY HUNG WITH BLACK—DELEGATES FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—From 10 o'clock this morning until sunset an almost unbroken throng of men, women, and children passed through the Rotunda of the Capitol to view the remains of the Vice President. The body, inclosed in a glass-covered casket, lay in state on a low catafalque directly under the centre of the dome, watched over by a guard of honor detailed from the Marine Corps. The rotunda is profusely draped with the National colors entwined with mourning. The Senate chamber has been prepared by the Sergeant-at-Arms for to-morrow's funeral ceremonies, and presents an extremely impressive appearance. The entire base of the gallery and all the pilasters are covered with crape in broad bands and festoons, the wood-work over the Vice President's chair, and the chair itself, being draped with especial richness of effect. All the Senators' desks have been replaced by sofas and arm-chairs, freshly upholstered, to correspond with the new carpet recently laid down. The green baize of the swinging doors and the glaring brass of the registers have been replaced by materials of harmonious coloring. The approaches to the Senate Chamber and the marble columns of the porticos have also been draped with mourning. The casket is rich and massive but not ostentatious. The usual floral decorations rest on it, and it bears a plate inscribed simply, "Henry Wilson, born February 16th, 1812, died November 22d, 1875."

To-night the remains were removed to the Senate Chamber, where the funeral services will take place at 10 to-morrow. No business will be transacted at the Executive departments to-morrow.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FUNERAL CORTEGE IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The City Council Committee, having in charge the arrangements for the funeral of the late Vice President Wilson, met this morning and agreed upon the programme to be observed in the ceremonies. The body will arrive here on Friday night about 10:45, and will be escorted by the Senate Committee, the Massachusetts delegation, members of City Council, and the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania to Independence Hall, where it will lie in state until 10:30 on Saturday morning, when it will be escorted to the New-York depot, as it is desired to reach New-York City by 3:30 o'clock on Saturday. The order of procession of the cortège will be as follows:

Major Gen. Bankson and Staff.
First Division National Guard of Pennsylvania.
Hearse and Guard of Honor.
Committee in charge of the Remains.
Governor of Pennsylvania and Staff, Mayor of Philadelphia, and Members of Congress for Philadelphia.
Pall-bearers—Hon. A. E. Borie, Judge Campbell, Gen Robert Patterson, Gen. Cadwallader, Dr. Burnell, President of the Select Council, and Hon. A. Wilson Herzey, President of the Common Council.
Marshal and Committee of Arrangements of the City of Philadelphia.
Members of Select and Common Councils.
Chiefs of Departments and Assistants.
Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature.
Union League of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia Union Club.
Patriotic Order of Sons of America.
Civic Societies.

Samuel G. King, Esq., has been appointed Chief Marshal, and Col. John Glenn Chief of Staff, of the civic portion of the procession. A delegation of the city authorities will proceed to Wilmington, Del., on Friday evening, and meet the party with the remains in charge at that point. The body will be placed in the same room at Independence Hall in which President Lincoln's remains lay in 1865, and will rest upon a handsomely-adorned catafalque, with the face to the north, as those who view the body will pass into the hall by the north window, thence across the hall, and, by steps, out of the south window.

THE RICHMOND, VA., REPUBLICANS SEND DELEGATES TO THE FUNERAL.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 25.—A meeting of leading Republicans was held here to-day, at which resolutions were adopted giving a condensed narration of the life and public services of the late Vice President, and regretting the loss sustained by the country in his death. Hon. J. Ambler Smith, Dr. Charles P. Mills, Judge Alfred Morton, Charles H. Russell, J. A. Taylor, and W. H. Trent, the two latter colored, were appointed delegates to attend the funeral. They leave for Washington to-night.

MEETING OF THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTEE—THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY AND THE BAR.

The Aldermanic Committee, of which Mr. William L. Cole is Chairman, met again yesterday in the City Hall to complete their arrangements for the reception of the remains of the late Vice President Wilson on their arrival in this City. Gen. Shaler and Judge Gildersleeve were present. A dispatch was received from Col. Wyman, of Washington, stating that the body would arrive at Jersey City at 3 P. M. on Saturday, and be taken by the 9 o'clock train to Boston. The committee then held a brief consultation, after which it was decided to meet the remains at Jersey City and escort them up Courtlandt street, Broadway, and Fifth avenue to the Grand Central Depot. The escort is to consist of six regiments of the National Guard and a number of other military and civic organizations. Owing to the late hour at which the remains will arrive, they will not be laid in state in the Governor's room. The committee will meet again this morning.

A meeting of the members of the New-England Society will be held at No. 14 Pine street, to-day at noon, to take action in reference to the death of Vice President Wilson.

Below are the names of the gentlemen appointed by the Republican Central Committee of this City to escort the remains of the late Vice President: Hon. William A. Darling, Hon. Charles S. Spencer, Hon. John D. Lawson, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Col. Frank E. Howe, Mr. Morris Friedsam, Hon. Granville P. Hawes, Mr. George W. Parker, Mr. Edward Wertheimer, Hon. Jacob M. Patterson, Jr., Mr. George W. Lyon, Hon. William Herring, and Col. Joel W. Mason.

HENRY WILSON'S HUMBLE ORIGIN.

A correspondent of the Salem (Mass.) *Gazette* writes: "Many anecdotes concerning the late Vice President will doubtless be recalled. I have one, received some years ago from an eye and ear witness, which shows that the allusion to 'humble life' was distasteful to his parent. Twenty years ago, when Henry Wilson was elected United States Senator, his townsmen, always kindly appreciating the advancement of their fellow-citizen, held a meeting to testify their satisfaction at the event. One of the speakers, after lauding Mr. Wilson, said: 'And when we remember whom he sprang from,' &c., Mr. Colbath, Henry Wilson's father, was sitting near the orator, much gratified by the homage to his son's character, but at this point said, '—— him, what does he mean? I've a good mind to get up and kick,' &c. In choosing a change of surname, in early life, Henry Wilson was influenced by the fascination of a leading politician of his native State, who was then (1833) full of promise, but who seems to have decreased in proportion as Henry Wilson increased—Gen. James Wilson, of Keene, Democratic Speaker of the New-Hampshire House of Representatives, then in the early prime of life, of captivating address, fine person, lithe and nervous in frame and phrase, of attractive conversation as well as oratory, and surrounded with all that should constitute earthly happiness. But his change in politics in the campaign of 1840 seemed to unmake him, as the same campaign made the fortune of his Natick namesake."

THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.

The Pottsville (Penn.) *Miners' Journal* of the 20th inst. says: "The quantity of coal shipped from the Schuylkill region for the past week was, by rail, 115,406 tons; by canal, 34,748 tons; total, 150,154 tons, against 132,138 tons for the corresponding period of last year. Increase, 18,016 tons. The quantity so far this year is 4,173,382 tons, against 4,490,290 tons for same period of last year; decrease, 316,908 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions during the week was: Anthracite, 562,783 tons; bituminous, 87,751 tons; total, 650,534 tons, against 487,860 tons anthracite, and 70,043 tons bituminous—total, 557,903 tons—for the corresponding week of last year. Increase of anthracite, 74,923 tons; increase of bituminous, 17,708 tons; total increase, 92,631 tons. The quantity sent from all the regions so far this year foots up 18,580,774 tons anthracite and 4,030,686 tons bituminous; total, 22,611,460 tons, against 18,608,212 tons anthracite and 3,239,045 tons bituminous—total, 21,847,257 tons—for the corresponding period of last year. Decrease of anthracite, 27,438 tons; increase of bituminous, 791,641 tons."

A COMMUNION SERVICE.

An elderly lady relates, says the Boston *Journal*, an anecdote of Rev. Dr. Baldwin, the first Pastor of the Second Baptist Church, of Boston, now located on Warren avenue, but during his pastorate at the North End. The Doctor had attended and taken an active part in a glorious and successful revival a few miles out of the city, in which several denominations participated. At the close he sat down to the communion table with his brethren of other faith, and enjoyed the occasion greatly. Upon his return to Boston a committee of his church waited upon him to remonstrate against his taking this course. He informed them that he had nothing to confess or to apologize for. He had simply taken the sacrament with his fellow Christians, for they were all Christians there. The committee withdrew without further argument. It is said that the hymn, "From whence does this union arise?" was composed by him with reference to this occasion.

INSANITY IN FRANCE.

THE INCREASE OF LUNACY—FACTS AND FIGURES OF AN INTERESTING REPORT—THE INFLUENCE OF EVENTS UPON MADNESS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes to that journal on Nov. 7: "Dr. Trélat, the head of the Salpêtrière, and the author of *La Folie Lucide*, Dr. Moreau, Dr. De Tours, Dr. Delaneuve, and other medical men have addressed a report to the Municipal Council on lunacy and lunatic asylums in France. I wonder Dr. Blanche, the Forbes Winslow of the Paris Faculty of Medicine, has not appeared in this report. The mad doctors' statistics are discouraging to those wishing to believe in the progressive character of our age. In 1801 there were 946 insane persons in the Department of the Seine. The events of the closing decade of the eighteenth century, and of the opening year of the present, were in France, and more especially in Paris, of a nature to unhinge weak minds. Madness showed no remarkable increase under the Restored nor under the Constitutional Monarchy, when the system of registration was very perfect and families had ceased to keep their demented members at home. The great extension of humanity took place under the Empire. In the first sixty-five years of this century the population of Paris was increased in a three-fold ratio, while its lunatics multiplied six-fold. This increase was coincident with the sudden raising of the octroi duties, and the rapidly increased importation of cheap wines. The poor man was thus deprived of a wholesome drink. He was in the habit of taking wine at all his repasts, and when it was impossible to furnish him with the pure juice of the grape, at a price he could afford to pay, the vintners drugged their watered *piquette* and *petit bleu* with alcohol. Madness falls heaviest in Paris on the artisans and cooks. Next to them is the trading class. Insanity is not frequent in men belonging to liberal professions, and the proportion is lowest among gardeners and spade-laborers. The doctors signing the report do not take into account the injurious agency of leaded tin, which was to a certain extent countenanced by the Government in 1862, when the Ministry of War allowed hardware contractors to use six per cent. of lead in the tinning of military camp-kettles and other culinary vessels. 'When the little finger of the Deil is allowed into our affairs he soon gets his hail hand in.' It was so with the authorization I allude to. The Police, whenever they fell foul of a dishonest hardware merchant, were victoriously shown that Government allowed him to lead soldiers' sauce-pans; and soldiers, every one knew, were dearer to the Emperor than civilians. Under cover of the six per cent. of the deleterious metal, a much heavier percentage was added. In eating-houses the coppers and iron stew-pans are constantly tinned. Now it happens that Paris workmen seldom breakfast or dine at home. They go to *gargottes*, where they get food cooked in deleterious vessels, and are supplied with drugged wine.

Out of 2,522 cases, in 1874, of insanity, 124 were traceable to hereditary predisposition. But from the shape of the skulls the doctors signing the report are led to think that at least half of the mad people in Paris have had, in near degrees of consanguinity, insane ancestors. They are silent on the subject of hair-dyes, though some well-known alienists have set them down as a cause of cerebral disturbance. Dr. Trousseau cured many patients of racking nervous headache by persuading them they looked as old with dyed as with gray hair. Coloring matter having for its basis litharge or nitrate of silver cannot be applied with impunity to the head. Old bachelorhood is not favorable to soundness of mind. The ratio of unmarried to married lunatics over forty-five years of age is as 882 to 855. Contrary to what one might have expected, more French men than French women go out of their minds. If women are more inclined to nervous diseases, the safety-valve is more easily opened. They exhale their nervous irritation in tears and sobs and short enduring tempests. They eat precisely the same food as their male relations and as much of it, as the masters of restaurants well know. In good society they perhaps drink as much wine. But they have not yet got to the ante-prandial absinthe, nor do they smoke. They are also sober in the use of coffee, and seldom take tea. Perhaps it is to the advantage of the fair sex that men only are allowed into the Bourse. Women interested in the fluctuations of the money market cannot enter that pandemonium.

In every 946 inhabitants of Paris there is one lunatic. Of foreigners confined in the public madhouses there are forty-six Belgians, twenty-nine Germans, seventeen Swiss, nine Italians, and five English. Cures are more frequent in the country asylums of the Paris municipality than in the city. On the other hand, the demented become more ungovernably insane when sent to distant establishments, such as those of Pont l'Abbé, Auch, and Toulouse where they rarely can be visited by their relations. The sight of a relation's face prolongs lucid intervals. The French mind is more liable to become deranged between thirty and forty than at any other period of life. Public events give a distinct character to mania. In 1846 the asylums had their contingents of social reformers, of Messiahs, and founders of religions. That was the time when George Sand gave her apocalyptic visions to the novel-reading world, and when Pierre Leroux thought he was inspired to write a gospel; Enfantin set up to penetrate the mysteries of the life to come; Massal had his 'Morale Indépendante' on hand, and Proudhon, instead of cutting his cur dog's tail, proclaimed that '*Dieu c'est le mal.*' Saviours of society and omniarchs had their turn, I remember, in 1852. Toward the close of the Empire there was an inventive mania. During the siege men went mad in attempting to devise means for destroying the Prussians wholesale. Régnault, an unfortunate engraver, who afterward poisoned himself for grief at the death of his dog, fancied he had conquered the difficulties of aerial locomotion, and could, if the Government accorded him 2,000,000 francs, construct a balloon which would take 1,800 beeves into the beleaguered city. Lunatics now not unfrequently amuse themselves in framing constitutions and devising schemes of Army reform. Dr. Trélat and his brother physicians protest against the rule made at the instigation of M. De Cumont against clinical lectures in the lunatic asylums kept up at State expense. Madness is a disease, to combat which effectually the experimental system must be followed. Means should therefore be furnished to young doctors for its study. No doubt the lecturer and his pupils should also be careful so to act as not to lessen the chances of insane persons whom they were allowed to observe recovering. The greatest tact would be needed in explaining the state of patients whose minds are unhinged without being wholly overturned."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out at 1:15 P. M. yesterday on the fourth floor of the five-story brick building No. 49 Elizabeth street, owned by John Giles and occupied by C. & F. Vogel, furniture manufacturers, but was quickly extinguished by the Fire Department. Damage to stock, $2,000; insured for $15,000; damage to building, $1,000; insured.

At 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the first floor of the four-story brick building No. 7 Bedford street, occupied by John Weir, manufacturer of pulley-blocks, causing $300 damage to stock. The building is owned by Albert Russell; damage, $200; insured.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the residence of Myer S. Isaacs, No. 137 West Thirty-fifth street, caused by an overheated flue. Damage, $100.

At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the apartments of Patrick McGuire, on the top floor of No. 271 Sullivan street. Damage, $200.

COMING THRO' THE RYE.

A correspondent of the Burlington (Vt.) *Free Press*, after referring to the letter of M. P. Hortely Waddell, Burns' biographer, concerning the story about the song "Coming thro' the Rye," says:

"I visited an ale house in Dumfries, where Burns often met his convivial friends. The Scotch lassie in attendance called my attention to a pane of glass in the window where Burns had written with a diamond one verse of this song "Comin' thro' the Rye." My impression was that the song was composed in that room, and this verse written on the glass before it was put on paper. Burns had a farm near this town, and his employment was more nearly connected with beautiful fields of grain than seeing his darling Jennie wet her pretty feet in comin' thro' the burn. There is no stream in that part of Scotland known by the name of Rye—in fact all the rivulets have far prettier names. Robert Burns was born in Ayr, and died in Dumfries, where, in St. Michael's church-yard, is the handsome monument, the angel of inspiration hovering over Burns at the plough. This town is surrounded by rich fields, many of which would inspire a poet with words for the memorable song of 'Comin' thro' the Rye.'"

FAILURE OF A GRANGER.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer-Press* says: "Mr. J. S. Denman, of Winona, State agent of the grangers, has been compelled to make an assignment to C. N. Wakefield of that city, for the benefit of his creditors. The Winona *Republican* says his embarassment is to be attributed to the failure of many of the grangers to meet their obligations to him. If this is a fact, it shows that some of the grangers have a good deal to learn of the laws of trade, as well as of the rules absolutely necessary to the success of co-operative associations. It never occurred to them that the competition of dealers in nearly all the articles they require, affords an ample guarantee for reasonable prices, but for the very thing that caused the suspension of Mr. Denman—neglect or refusal on the part of some customers to pay—which renders it necessary to charge a percentage above legitimate profits to cover the amount of losses by dead-beats. A co-operative prompt pay association in any town, embracing traders and customers, is all the co-operation that is required to insure low prices."

TROTTING AND ROWING.

THE FLEETWOOD PARK TURF.

FIVE RACES TROTTED—JOE BROWN, MISSOURI BOY, AND ST. GEORGE, WINNERS—THE LAST TWO RACES UNFINISHED ON ACCOUNT OF DARKNESS.

Thanksgiving Day was kept up with spirit at Fleetwood Park, there being five trots arranged to take place, which drew a large concourse of spectators. The weather was delightful, and the roads were consequently alive with equestrians, the majority of whom made their way to Fleetwood Park to witness the sport provided by the management. The first and principal event of the day was a purse and stake of $800, for which were engaged Dan Jenkins' g. s. Joe Brown, J. H. Phillips' b. m. Adelaide, and Dan Mace's ch. g. Major Allen. In the betting Joe Brown was a decided favorite, and won the race in three straight heats. The track being somewhat heavy, the time was not as fast as generally anticipated.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 25.—Purse and stake $800; mile heats; best three in five, in harness.

D. Jenkins' g. s. Joe Brown	1	1	1
J. H. Phillip's b. m. Adelaide	2	2	2
Dan Mace's ch. g. Major Allen	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.40	1:19	2:40
Second heat	.39	1:16	2:36
Third heat	.40	1:16	2:36

SECOND RACE.

The second event was a sweepstakes of $50 each; F. Davidson's blk. g. Missouri Boy; O. Bort's s. m. Lavina; F. Burchard's blk. m. Lyde; H. Dickerman's b. m. Lady Woods, and A. C. Whitson's b. g. Bradley. Only three of them appeared, and Missouri Boy won the race in four heats, Lavina taking the first heat. After the second heat Lyde was withdrawn.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $50 each; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

F. Davidson's b. g. Missouri Boy	2	1	1	1
O. Bort's s. m. Lavina	1	2	2	2
F. Burchard's blk. m. Lyde	3	3	dr.	
H. Dickerman's b. m. Lady Woods	dr.			
A. C. Whitson's b. g. Bradley	dr.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.42	1:24	2:54
Second heat	.43	1:25	2:51
Third heat	.41	1:21	2:52
Fourth heat	.42	1:23	2:54

THIRD RACE.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats, best three in five:

J. Splans' b. g. St. George, to wagon	4	1	1	1
J. Murphy's b. g. Panic in harness	1	4	3	4
M. Roden's br. m. Miss Drew, in harness	3	2	2	2
D. Mace's ch. g. Blind Boy, in harness	2	3	4	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.45	1:29	3:01
Second heat	.45	1:27	2:55
Third heat	.45	1:25	2:55
Fourth heat	.43	1:24	2:53

FOURTH RACE.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $150; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

G. Eckerson's blk. g. Colonel Campbell	2	1	3	2	1	0
C. Dickerman's b. g. Judge Robertson	1	2	2	1	2	0
D. Mace's br. m. Josie	3	3	1	3	3	1

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.44	1:24½	2:53
Second heat	.41½	1:23	2:49
Third heat	.42	1:26	2:55
Fourth heat	.43	1:25	2:49
Fifth heat	.42	1:26	2:53
Sixth heat	.44	1:26	2:55

FIFTH RACE.

SAME DAY.—Sweepstakes, $300; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

John Splan's ch. s. Andrew	2	1	2	1
D. Mace's g. g. Royal George	1	2	1	2
J. H. Phillips' b. g. Bay Jack	3	3	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	.43½	1:23	2:49
Second heat	.42	1:22	2:48
Third heat	.43	1:23	2:47
Fourth heat	.41	1:21	2:43

These last two races were unfinished in consequence of darkness, and were postponed until to-day at 1:30 o'clock, when the deciding heats will be trotted.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

A good day's sport was had at Deerfoot Park yesterday, four matches being decided. The Prospect Park Boulevard was crowded with vehicles of all descriptions, and there was a large attendance of spectators at the course; in fact, the largest of the season. The result of the several events is given below.

FIRST RACE.

DEERFOOT PARK, Long Island, Thursday, Nov. 25.—Match $200; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. J. Carroll's br. m. Nelly Condor	1
Phil Duffy's s. m. Nelly	dis

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First Heat	.44	1:27	2:54½

SECOND RACE.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile and repeat, in harness.

W. S. Thom's s. g. Charley Kemp	1	1
W. McMahon's br. m. Sally Mack	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile
First heat	41½	1:20½	2:45½
Second heat	43½	1:23	2:49

THIRD RACE.

SAME DAY.—Match, $200; mile and repeat, in harness.

J. J. Carroll's br. m. Nelly Condor	1	1
Phil. Duffy's s. m. Nelly	2	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44½	1:26½	2:55
Second heat	44	1:29	2:57½

FOURTH RACE.

SAME DAY.—Match, $100; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Rogers' gr. g. William R. Roberts	1	2	2	1
L. S. Sammis' s. g. Alpha	2	1	1	2

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	43	1:27	2:54
Second heat	43½	1:27½	2:55
Third heat	45	1:29	2:56
Fourth heat	42	1:27	2:52

As it was now dark, the Judges postponed this race until to-day, when Sammis, who wanted to trot the race out, ordered Alpha home, saying he would not trot his horse any more.

RUNNING AND TROTTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Nearly two thousand persons were assembled on the West-side Trotting Track yesterday afternoon to witness the races which had been promised by the proprietor. The first race, a gentleman's race for a purse of $25, added to a sweepstake of $10 each, secured five entries, and was won by Mr. J. Wagoner's Prince in three straight heats. The second, a running race, was won by Mr. M. Brady's b. g. Dan O'Connell in two straight heats, carrying 65 pounds, and beating Mr. Harper's Julia H., carrying 130 pounds. The third, a trot, was won by Mr. Bennett's Lady J. in three straight heats. Below is appended a summary of the racing.

TROTTING.—For a purse of $25, added to a sweepstake of $10 each; mile heats, best three in five in harness.

Mr. J. Wagoner's b. h. Prince	1	1	1
Owner's br. m. Bessie Turner	3	2	2
Mr. M. Brady's br. h. Redwing	2	5	3
Mr. M. Maloney's br. h. Sankey	4	4	4
Mr. J. Hughes' b. m. Susie H	5	3	5

Time—3:07, 3:07, 3:07.

RUNNING.—Purse, $50; mile heats, best two in three, catch weight.

Mr. M. Brady's b. h. Dan O'Connell	1	1
Mr. J. Harper's b. m. Julia H	2	2
Owner's br. h. Gorilla	3	dr
Owner's b. h. Mustang	dr.	

Time—2:00, 2:07.

TROTTING.—A sweepstake of $50; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Mr. Bennett's br. m. Lady J	1	1	1
Mr. S. Doremus' b. h. Frank	2	2	2
Mr. A. M. Howell's gr. g. Snowbird	dr.		

Time—3:01, 3:00, 3:00.

AUGUSTA JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—This was the third day of the Augusta Jockey Club races.

The first race, mile heats, was won by Springlet, Katie Lee second, and Charlie Cheatham third. Time—1:48½.

The second race, two mile dash, was won by Tom O'Neil, Busy Bee second, and Vanderbilt third. Time—3:49¼.

The attendance was fair, although the weather was unfavorable. The races continue Friday and Saturday.

ROWING AT PHILADELPHIA.

AN EIGHT-OARED BOAT RACE AND A MILITARY PARADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—It is estimated that at least 50,000 persons were present on the Centennial grounds at one time to-day. The Moody and Sankey revival and the military parade also drew many people from the surrounding country. In the morning there was a novelty, in the way of an eight-oared shell race between the Crescent and Undine Clubs, of the Schuylkill Navy. These eight-oared shells, the Albion and Longfellow, together with one owned by the West Philadelphia Club, are believed to be the only ones in this country. They were purchased several years since from the London Rowing Club, of England, and a contest in them always draws a good attendance. Alexander Krumbhaar acted as judge, William R. Tucker timekeeper, and James M. Ferguson, Commodore of the Schuylkill Navy, as referee. The course selected was on the Schuylkill River, above Belmont, with the finish at Turtle Rock, near the Undine's house, the course being about a mile and a half. The Undine crew won by four lengths in 9m. 28½s., with the Cresent second in 9m. 43s. Below are the crews:

Cresent—Shell Longfellow.—George Milliken, Jr., stroke; C. D. Tatman, 2; H. K. Hinchman, 3; J. W. Lewis, 4; C. P. Tasker, 5; H. W. Terry, 6; C. E. Steele, 7; H. Spring, bow; W. C. Brown, coxswain; average weight, 145 pounds.

Undine—Shell Albion.—I. A. De Haven, stroke; J. R. Baker, Jr., 2; W. H. Allison, 3; B. M. Ewing, 4; De Witt Smith, 5; George Bright, 6; W. C. Madeira, 7; P. W. Hesser, bow; Jonathan Gillingham, coxswain; average weight, 135 pounds.

In the afternoon the streets were crowded to see the parade and review of the First Division National Guard by Gov. Hartranft and staff and his Honor Mayor Stokley. The military were under the command of Major Gen. A. P. Bankson, and presented a fine appearance, both numerically and in their movements. The members of the Governor's staff present were: Gen. James W. Latta, Adjutant General; Col. D. Stanley Hassinger, Assistant Adjutant General; Brigadier Gen. Frank Reeder; Surgeon General L. W. Reed, Geh. William J. Bolton and several aids.

After the parade the Governor was the guest of Mayor Stokley, and later in the evening he left for Harrisburg. There were dinners at a number of the charitable and public institutions, including the Franklin Home for Inebriates, Lincoln Institute for Soldiers' Orphans, and the Northern Soldiers' Orphans' Home, the House of Refuge, and House of Correction.

ADVENTUROUS AMERICAN WOMEN.

THEY CLIMB A STEEP GRANITE MOUNTAIN IN THE HARBOR OF RIO JANEIRO—A SUCCESSFUL SEARCH FOR FERNS.

The *South American Mail* of the 9th inst., a newspaper published in the English language at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, gives an account of the ascent of Sugar Loaf Mountain, near that city, by two American ladies, Mrs. O. C. James and Mrs. Henry A. Blythe. Mrs. James is the wife of Major O. C. James, formerly of Reading, Penn., but for some years past a resident of Rio. The object of the perilous trip was not the mere desire to achieve fame, but for the purpose of securing rare varieties for their botanical collections. Mrs. James, who is an enthusiast in this pursuit, has forwarded to the United States 2,000 specimens of butterflies, and is now making a collection of ferns for Cornell University, which will number nearly, if not quite, two thousand specimens. This was the purpose which animated these ladies. The success of their undertaking is thus graphically narrated by the *Mail*:

"In a recent issue of our journal we noticed the success of Mr. J. C. Branner in reaching the top of the Sugar Loaf Mountain. It is now our pleasure to record a still more dangerous and courageous feat, the ascent of this cone of granite by two American ladies, Mrs. O. C. James and Mrs. Henry A. Blythe, who, with their husbands, well-known known residents of Rio Janeiro, and Mr. Edward Denest, a young Englishman, placed themselves under Mr. Branner's charge, and provided with ropes, alpenstocks, and every adjunct known to mountain craft, successfully achieved the perilous enterprise. The little party left Botafogo long before daylight on Saturday, Oct. 2, and rowing out of the bay made a landing with much difficulty on the ocean side of the peak, then pursuing a line, but little deviating from a tangent between the base of the peak opposite Santa Cruz and its apex along the bulging outline of the crest of the cone, they began their courageous and toilsome journey. The ladies were obliged to make use of the rope nearly all the way, and at the point where the mass of the top overhangs, like the vizor of a helmet, it was necessary to secure them to the line and draw them up bodily, Mr. Branner having, with the agility of an old mountaineer, first attained a footing above. The critical position at this moment may be imagined, when it is explained that apparently they seemed to be overhanging an abyss 600 feet in depth, with the surging ocean ready to give them a welcome reception should the rope part or slip. Fortunately the sky was overclouded so that the temperature was favorable to the physical effort demanded of the hardy adventurers, and at half an hour past mid-day they all reached the summit safely, where luncheon was spread and partaken of with keen appetites. They collected some rare ferns and many varieties of beautiful orchids, trailers and lilies. Another object of this expedition on this trip was to determine the height of the Sugar Loaf, which is now decided by Messrs. Branner and Denest to be 1,272 feet above high-water mark. The peak overhangs its base on one side, but declines by a graceful curve toward the mouth of the harbor on the other, resembling the outline of a gigantic boar's tusk, while the sides are flat or almost perpendicular from the apex to the water's edge, so that a stone cast by the hand in either direction would fall into the ocean on one side or the bay on the other. The last ascent, previous to that made by Mrs. James and party, was performed by a young American, who without a companion and the usual appliances or skill of a sea-faring man, worked his way up to the very summit in the full blaze of a burning sun." The *Mail* concludes its article by stating that "our friends descended the summit safely and without accident of any kind to mar the pleasure of their extremely hazardous enterprise, and we congratulate them upon this exhibition of the courage, perseverance, and energy which has in all climes and every country won for our nation its character for the possession of 'clear grit.'"

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION—A LETTER FROM THE MARTYR PRESIDENT.

The National Lincoln Monument Association held a meeting in Springfield, Ill., on the 23d inst. It was decided to order the immediate shipment of the bronze naval group recently cast at Chicopee, Mass., and the group will be placed in position on the monument on its arrival. It was furnished by the City of New-York. The citizens of Chicago undertook to furnish the infantry group. About two-thirds of the money necessary for the purpose has been raised, and work on the design is progressing. The other two groups, representing the artillery and cavalry arms of the military service, were to be furnished by Boston and Philadelphia, one by each. The people of Philadelphia have been so engrossed by the Centennial scheme that little or nothing has been accomplished by them, and to provide the means necessary to secure the completion of these groups it was decided to authorize Hon. D. L. Phillips, now in California, to solicit and receive subscriptions there. A fac-simile of a letter written by President Lincoln to Mrs. Eliza P. Gurney, widow of the Quaker philanthropist, Joseph John Gurney, of England, was laid before the association, and will be preserved among the monumental archives. A photograph copy was sent by Mrs. Gurney to Henry Petit, Esq., of Philadelphia, who is connected with the Centennial. He in turn forwards a copy to W. H. Patterson, of this City, who presented it to the association. The following is a copy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1864.

To Eliza P. Gurrly:

MY ESTEEMED FRIEND: I have not forgotten—probably never shall forget—the very impressive occasion when yourself and friends visited me on a Sabbath forenoon two years ago. Nor has your kind letter, written nearly a year later, ever been forgotten. In all it has been your purpose to strengthen my reliance on God. I am much indebted to the good Christian people of this country for their constant prayers and consolations, and to none of them more than yourself. The purposes of the Almighty are perfect and must prevail, though we erring mortals may fail to accurately perceive them in advance. We hoped for a termination of this terrible war long before this, but God knows best and has ruled otherwise. We shall yet acknowledge His wisdom and our own error therein. Meanwhile we must work earnestly in the best light He gives us, trusting that so working still conduces to the great ends He ordains. Surely He intends some great good to follow this mighty convulsion which no mortal could make, no mortal could stay. Your people, the Friends, have had, and are having, a very great trial. On principle and facts opposed to both war and oppression, they can only oppose oppression by war. In this hard dilemma some have chosen one horn and some the other. For those appealing to me on conscientious grounds I have done, and shall do, the best I could and can in my own conscience under my oath to the law. That you believe this I doubt not, and, believing it, shall still receive for our country and myself your earnest prayers to our Father in heaven.

Your sincere friend, A. LINCOLN.

WILD-CAT HUNTERS.

The Reading (Penn.) *Times* says: "The hunters of Albany Township are indefatigable in their efforts to exterminate the wild animals that still exist on the mountains of our most northern township. Albany is entitled to the distinction of possessing the most romantic hill and mountain scenery to be found in the county. The Blue Mountains, which form a solid wall along the northern border and mark the boundary line between Berks and Schuylkill, with the numerous spurs projecting therefrom, are wild and rugged, and are the haunts of catamounts, foxes, and smaller wild animals. Besides the Blue Mountains there is the Pinnacle, a knob or spur of the former; the Shine Mountain, "Round Top," and numerous smaller hills and ridges thickly wooded and of wild appearance. There are several persons residing in the township who follow hunting as an occupation, and one of them, an old man by the name of Daniel Correll, appears to have devoted the closing years of his life to the killing of all the wild cats still to be found in the various haunts among the mountains. No person in the county has claimed more rewards in the County Treasurer's office during the past five years for the scalps of wild animals than old Dan Correll, and scarcely a month passes without the old man bringing several scalps to Reading for the rewards. Mr. Henry W. Fusselman, of Albany, is also very successful as a hunter and his name frequently appears on the books of the County Treasurer. Herman Strasser, of Windsor, also figures prominently in the same connection. The three hunters mentioned appeared several days ago in the County Treasurer's office, claiming the rewards for the following scalps: Daniel Correll, two wild-cat scalps; Henry W. Fusselman, one wild cat and two fox scalps; Herman Strasser, three fox scalps. The reward authorized by law is $10 for each wild-cat scalp and $1 for each fox scalp."

MARRIAGE MADE EASY.

A CONTRACT THAT IS TO LAST WHILE HARMONY LASTS.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 24.

James Potts, a Justice of the Peace of Jackson, Mich., has opened a wide door to the disinthrallment of women and the happiness of man. In his capacity of civil officer he has bluntly ignored the spiritual sentiment, "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." He simply recognized that marriage is a civil contract and nothing further, and married Mr. Allen A. Angel and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt for as long as they could agree and be happy in each other's company. They made their own contract, signed it, and the proper officer ratified it and pronounced the couple lawful man and wife. The marriage document is as follows:

JACKSON, Mich., Oct. 12, 1875.

We, Allen A. Angel, of the town of Williamston, Ingham County, Mich., and Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt, of the City of Jackson, Mich., do protest against the old and barbarous system of marriages, as it holds women in subjection to man, and requires woman to surrender her individuality; also requires persons entering into the marriage relations to agree to do that which they cannot possibly know they can perform.

But, as society requires of those who enter into the marriage relation an acknowledgment of existing laws, we therefore submit to the behests of the law so far as to make our union legal, that we may avoid all unnecessary annoyance.

If the union and harmony that now exists between us should continue through our natural lives, then this contract is to remain in force; otherwise to be null and void.

A. A. ANGEL.
E. HUNT.

The only service was: "Do you, Mr. Angel, and do you, Mrs. Hunt, still adhere to the above marriage contract, and are these your sentiments?" They adhered, and those were their sentiments. "This being your minds at the present time, I therefore pronounce you married. Subscribed, &c." And those two went their way feeling married in the flesh, and yet free in spirit like independent man and woman. There were four witnesses to the contract, two men and their wives, probably, as they all bore the family name of Stone.

MERCANTILE FAILURES.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Royal Gilkey & Co., extensive coal and lumber dealers in Watertown, Mass., have failed, with liabilities estimated at $250,000. The failure was caused by their inability to collect from a large number of master builders and carpenters indebted to them.

MONTREAL, Quebec, Nov. 25.—Baldwin & Sleeper, of the Coaticook Mills Company, have failed, with liabilities between forty and fifty thousand dollars. One hundred skilled artisans and laborers are thrown out of employment by their suspension.

COLLISION BETWEEN AN ENGINE AND A HORSE CAR.

WHEELING, West Va., Nov. 25.—A yard engine belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company collided with a street car in this city to-day. The car was thrown from the track and several of the occupants had bones broken and were otherwise injured, but none seriously.

American Genius. Moody & Sankey.

The great revivalists, Messrs. Moody and Sankey, who electrified staid old England with their eloquence and enthusiasm, are fair samples of American genius. Springing from among the common people, their sympathies are alive to the wants of the whole people, and herein lies the secret of their great success. Those who seek to be popular must study and be familiar with the wants of the masses, and prove loyal thereto. To this fact we may trace the grand success in business, as well as in religious undertakings, which many Americans have achieved. Strikingly illustrative of these suggestions is that great establishment, located at Buffalo, N. Y., and known as the "World's Dispensary,"—a most appropriate name, indeed, for that vast institution, within whose walls are manufactured remedies which are in demand in every quarter of the globe, and at which a corps of distinguished physicians and surgeons, under the personal direction of Dr. Pierce, are constantly administering to the needs of thousands of sufferers everywhere, and whose success in the treatment of all forms of chronic ailments has become so well known that there is scarcely a hamlet in the land in which his name is not familiar. Its proprietor, says the *Herald and Torchlight*, of Detroit, "is a man of the people, writes for them, and to them tenders his eminent professional services." His advertisements are earnest exhortations. Like the great revivalists, his enthusiasm is multiplied by the unparalleled success of his enterprise, as well as by the efficacy of his remedies in curing disease. The people believe in him and his remedies, because, as the New-York *Tribune* says, "he sympathizes with them in all their afflictions, efforts, and attainments." Hence, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is to-day more largely employed as a blood and liver medicine, and also as a cough remedy, than any other remedial agent in the world. His Favorite Prescription, he does not recommend as a "cure-all," as is so often done by compounders of worthless, humbug nostrums, but for all diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women it has proved itself so much of a specific that it now enjoys great popularity and universal confidence. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, "scarcely larger than mustard seed," have proved so agreeable and reliable as a cathartic, that they are rapidly taking the place of the large, nauseous pills heretofore so much in use; while his Compound Extract of Smart-weed is a favorite remedy for colic, cramps, summer-complaint, diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, and cholera morbus, and also as a liniment. Of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, little need be said, as they are known everywhere as the greatest specifics for catarrh and "cold in the head," ever given to the public. And besides this large measure of success, Dr. Pierce seems likely to achieve as great renown as an author as he has as a physician. His *Common Sense Medical Adviser*, a book of about nine hundred pages, which he sells at the unparalleled low price of $1 50, has already been sold to the extent of exhausting two editions amounting to 40,000 copies. The secret of Dr. Pierce's success, as well as that of the great revivalists, and scores of other Americans, who by their genius have advanced step by step from obscurity to affluence and distinction, consists in treating the people with consideration, sympathy, candor, and honesty. No man, who hopes to attain either wealth or distinction, can afford to deal unfairly with the world, or be indifferent to the wants and best interests of humanity.—*Advertisement.*

The defects in the old ELASTIC TRUSS are remedied in POMEROY'S. Price, $4. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

For a stylish and elegant hat of extra quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau st.

Everdell's Principal Office, 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Monograms, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry Cures coughs, colds, and hoarseness. 50c. and $1.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

MARRIED.

BLACKBURN—BALEY.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. Carter, WILLIAM H. BLACKBURN, of Leeds, England, to MAGGIE S. BALEY, youngest daughter of the late David Stephenson, Esq., of Edinburgh, Scotland.

CRAMPTON—FOSTER.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, 1875, at the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., by Rev. Henry M. Scudder, D. D., EUGENE W. CRAMPTON and IDA FOSTER, daughter of the late Amasa S. Foster, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

FOLGER—DEPEW.—In Baltimore, Md., Wednesday morning, Nov. 24, at the residence of H. T. Wooster, by Rev. Campbell Fair, CHAS. W. FOLGER, of Geneva, N. Y., and V. SUSIE DEPEW, of Baltimore.

LINDSLEY—STETSON.—At Orange, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 24, by Rev. James Williams, D. D., JOHN N. LINDSLEY to ELLA, daughter of N. Stetson, Esq., of Orange Valley.

NEVILLE—GASQUET.—On Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Mr. DORSEY NEVILLE to Miss MARIE LOUISE GASQUET, of New-Orleans.

STANTON—PALMER.—In Calvary Church, Stonington, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875, by Rev. Wm. S. Boardman, GEO. D. STANTON, M. D., to ANNIE W., daughter of the late Geo. E. Palmer, M. D., all of Stonington. No cards.

SWAN—DE FOREST.—In Chicago, Ill., on Monday, Nov. 22, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, Rev. BENJ. L. SWAN to Mrs. MARIA L. DE FOREST.

VAN BUREN—JONES.—On Wednesday, Nov. 24, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, Staten Island, by Rev. George D. Johnson, Rector, ELIZABETH LUDLOW, youngest daughter of the late Samuel T. Jones, to JOHN D. VAN BUREN, Jr., of New-York.

☞Philadelphia and Albany papers please copy.

DIED.

ABENDROTH.—At New-York, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, CASSIE E., wife of John W. Abendroth.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, William P. Abendroth, at Port Chester N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 10:10 and 12 A. M.

BAREMORE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 24, of diphtheria, ISABELLA H. WOODRUFF, wife of George Baremore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, the 26th inst., at 12 o'clock, from the residence of Mrs. James Baremore, No. 1,007 East Jersey st., Elizabeth, N. J. Interment at Green-Wood Cemetery.

BARD.—The remains of Mrs. JOHN BARD will be interred in the cemetery of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, Dutchess County, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Trains leave Grand Central Depot for Barrytown at 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

BROOKS.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, 1875, RUFUS BROOKS, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his son-in-law, Henry Miller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, 26th inst., at 4 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 134 East 70th st. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on Saturday morning, by special car on 10:30 train, Harlem Railroad, Grand Central Depot.

BETTS.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at No. 367 West 31st st., MARIA FORDHAM, widow of the late James E. Betts, in the 86th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of Park av. and 39th st., on Friday morning, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

CONWAY.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 107 West 61st st., JAMES CONWAY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DU BOIS.—At 6 P. M., Nov. 24, of paralytic apoplexy, Mrs. SARAH MARIA DU BOIS, widow of the late Milton Du Bois, aged 78 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 1 P. M. on Saturday, Nov. 27, at the residence of her son-in-law, Addison Du Bois, No. 417 West 34th st., without further notice. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DICKSON.—On the 24th inst., of diphtheritic croup, KITTIE, only child of Edward G. and Mary L. Dickson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from No. 59 Monticello av., Jersey City Heights, N. J.

HULL.—At Morris Plains, on Thursday, the 25th, FREDERICK W., only son of the late Solomon Hull, aged 20 years, 11 months, and 30 days.

Funeral on Saturday, the 27th, at 2:30 P. M., at the residence of his mother, Mary E. Hull. Train for Morris Plains leaves Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Morris Plains Depot.

LAWRENCE.—At her residence, "The Oakland," near Hamburg, Sussex County, N. J., CATHARINE M. LAWRENCE, in the 58th year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, 27th inst.

MARVIN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 24, at the residence of his son Samuel W. Marvin, A. B. MARVIN, formerly a merchant in this City, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, Nov. 26, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Pacific Street M. E. Church, corner Clinton st., Brooklyn. The remains will be interred in Green-Wood.

PURNELL.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, of diphtheria, WILLIAM HOWARD PURNELL, aged 6 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 127 7th st., Williamsburg, Long Island, on Sunday, Nov. 28, at 12 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—On Thursday, Nov. 25, HANNAH, wife of George Robbins, aged 71 years.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 34 Vandam st., on Friday, Nov. 26, at 6 P. M. Interment at Bloomfield, N. J.

STEELE.—At Hartford, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 24, THOMAS STEELE, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services from Park Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn., on Friday, the 26th inst., at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 23, LAVINIA, widow of the late Thomas B. Smith, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 144 Lafayette av., Brooklyn, Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

WASHBURN.—Suddenly, on Nov. 22, of rheumatism of the heart, FREDERICK B. WASHBURN, son of the late Frederick L. Washburn, of Boston, in the 24th year of his age.

His remains were interred in Mount Auburn yesterday.

NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY, 2D AV., CORNER 13TH ST., Nov. 19, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this institution, held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 17, inst., the President, Mr. Royal Phelps, having announced the death of Mr. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, long a respected Director of the infirmary, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association has participated in the sorrow which the business and social community of New-York has felt in the recent death of Mr. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, a well-known citizen, an upright man of business, and a sincere friend of well-considered philanthropy.

Resolved, That we highly appreciated the singular probity, fidelity to trusts, and the methodical business habits of Mr. WHEELWRIGHT, and recommend his example to young men and old as a model of uprightness, directness, and courage in the discharge of all duties to the rights and claims of the public, and to all having relations with him.

Resolved, That his long and valuable services to the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, of which he was an honored and trusted Director, command our gratitude and our imitation, and that we will endeavor to perpetuate his memory and praise by a cautious and disinterested devotion to the interests of this benevolent institution, which has for its object the relief of human suffering and the healing of the sorrows and sickness of the poor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly-authenticated, with an expression of our warm sympathy in their bereavement, be sent to the family of the deceased; that they be entered on the records of the infirmary, and be published in at least one of the public newspapers.

ROYAL PHELPS, President.
CHARLES M. ALLIN, M. D., Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

ART NOTICE!

On exhibition THIS (Thursday) DAY and EVENING, at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, and until time of sale.

FRIDAY EVENING, 27TH, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Second and last evening's sale of the private collection of fine modern paintings.

SALE PEREMPTORY BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE.

This entire collection will be sold by auction to the highest bidder without reserve or limitation, on FRIDAY EVENING, (postponed from Tuesday on account of the storm.)

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART! IN FURNITURE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, day and evening, and to be sold by auction at Clinton Hall, on the afternoons of FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 26th and 27th, at 3 o'clock, without limit or reserve.

By order of Messrs. Kimbel & Cabus, a large and very choice selection from their best manufacture, comprising PARLOR, BEDROOM, and DINING-ROOM SUITS, BUFFETS, CABINETS, EASELS, PEDESTALS, PARLOR, and LIBRARY TABLES, &c., &c., in elegant and artistic designs. Also, included in the sale a large collection of POTTERY, PORCELAIN, ART GOODS, BOHEMIAN GLASS, FLEMISH PITCHERS and MUGS, AXMINSTER CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., &c.

The exhibition will be open Thanksgiving Day and evening.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., Physician to the Westminster Hospital, writes: "I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S Cod Liver Oil a remedy of great power in the treatment of many affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails." Sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole Consignee, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole Agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New-York.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall sale-rooms, a private library, comprising a very choice selection of works in the different departments of literature, ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS. To be sold FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 27, commencing at 7:30 o'clock.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

DYEING AND CLEANING.—TAKE YOUR DYEING and cleaning to the NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, and 610 6th av., New-York, and 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn. Established fifty-five years.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

A special meeting of the New-England Society in the City of New-York will be held at No. 14 Pine st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 o'clock noon, to take action in reference to the death of Vice President Wilson.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"WITHOUT A RIVAL ANYWHERE."
—*Troy Times.*

"THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD."
—*Utica Herald.*

"ESPECIALLY ENTERPRISING AND PROGRESSIVE."
—*Albany Evening Journal.*

"ENTERPRISING IN ALL RESPECTS."
—*Hudson Republican.*

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G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers.

POLITICAL.

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting will be held at No. 521 Grand st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. E. S. NEWINS, President.
DANIEL QUINN, Secretary.

MINING IN COLORADO.

THE OUTLOOK FOR WINTER WORK—ENCOURAGING PROSPECTS.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Nov. 21.

While it is useless to conceal the fact that some of our principal reduction works are being operated with a limited supply of ore, there is yet a great deal of encouragement in the present mining outlook in Colorado, and the promised bullion product of $6,600,000 for 1875 bids fair to be more than realized. Our estimate may be over-sanguine, but we regard the mining outlook of Colorado as far better than at any other period in the history of this section, while Denver, as the metropolis of the eastern slope of the Rockies, has a splendid future in prospect as a leading bullion centre, if her capitalists can be brought to see the advantages of legitimate mining enterprises. The famous Dives-Pelican suits, involving the effect that should be given by the courts to a United States patent, will, it is hoped, soon be passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, and, as there will be no appeal from this final decision, a leading cause of litigation will disappear, permitting several of the best mines in Colorado to again become prolific producers of rich mineral. This will give our successful reduction works a full supply of ore, and prepare the way for additional furnaces.

Beginning at San Juan, we hear reports of preparations for Winter work in that comparatively distant region. One of the smelters there has also been successful to a certain extent, while a number of mines, but partially and crudely developed, give promise of great richness. The bullion product of this district for 1875 may not exceed $50,000, as the local treatment of ores was commenced very late in the season, and without adequate appliances for good results.

Rosita is the centre of a mineral district that is also new and promising. Litigation set in with the first appearance of permanent wealth, and, as in other districts, it largely retarded the mineral production. A large quantity of ore has been shipped abroad and to other parts of Colorado for treatment, reducing the home bullion production—the output of one set of amalgamating works—to about $20,000. Litigation is quiet just now, rendering the future prospects of this camp more promising than ever before.

Mounts Lincoln and Bross are the striking features of a rich mineral district. About fifty tons of ore are daily handled by the local reduction works, and the prospect is more than good that this district will furnish $200,000 in bullion for 1875.

Coming now to the districts that we call "developed," but which a Californian would designate as only "scratched," we may state, without any fear of successful contradiction, that the 1875 bullion product of Clear Creek County will show a fair increase over former years, and this notwithstanding the drawback caused by litigation—a drawback that has practically sealed the richest mines in the country, and rendered non-productive for the past six months some millions of outside capital, invested there under the impression that a patent was prima facie evidence of good title, as it certainly should be. Without going into details, we will set down this year's bullion product of Georgetown district at not less than $2,500,000. Another million might easily have been added.

Gilpin County, with Central as a focus, is producing gold and silver at the rate of $10,000 per day. Should this gratifying increase in production continue during the coming month, Gilpin County will add at least $3,000,000 to the bullion product of the present year. This one item speaks volumes in favor of the district, and we may pass it by without further comment.

Caribou, Gold Hill, Sunshine, and Jim Creek are all in Boulder County, a district that embraces the main portion of the tellurium belt, and that has, during the past year, been the graveyard of several experiments in ore-treatment, involving a large amount of outside capital. For this, however, the district itself is not to blame, and if outside capitalists persist in wasting thousands of dollars upon the crude or complicated processes of photographers who pretend to be metallurgists, we don't know what can prevent them better than experience—if it is the fool's school-master. The continued prosperity of the Caribou mines, the rich ores taken out at Sunshine, Gold Hill, and Jim Creek, added to the brilliant prospects ahead, keep Boulder County near the head of the mining column. The bullion product of this section for 1875 has been set down at $650,000, but we have some hope that it will reach $1,000,000, a figure that might have been exceeded were proper means of reduction located near the mines.

RECAPITULATION.

Adding together the bullion products of the districts named, and allowing $200,000—a low estimate—for districts not named, Colorado's bullion production for 1875 will stand as follows:

San Juan District	$50,000
Rosita District	2,000
Lincoln and Bross District	900,000
Georgetown District	2,500,000
Central City District	3,000,000
Boulder County District	650,000
Golden Smelting Works	100,000
Other districts	200,000
Total	$7,402,000

TRACKING AN EARTHQUAKE.

COURSE OF A RECENT SHOCK IN CALIFORNIA.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Nov. 16.

The telegraph occasionally enables us to run down an earthquake, though when we bag the game it is not altogether clear what we have got. It reports this morning a series of shocks traveling over a semi-circular route by regular stages. We hear first of it at San Bernardino at 2:30 P. M. on the 15th. It does not appear to have been specially severe there. The next point reported is Los Angeles at 2:36, but this place was off the general route. The time between San Bernardino and Los Angeles—sixteen minutes—is too long. They both lie nearly on the same parallel of latitude and are not far apart. South-west appears to have been the course of the main shock, for it is reported at San Diego at 2:32—twelve minutes from San Bernardino, which is nearer the rate of speed as established by the other stages. It gathered force in the trip. It is represented to have been very severe at San Diego—"shaking up things very lively," in the language of the dispatch. It lasted for thirty or forty seconds, and was much more severe than at Los Angeles or San Bernardino. The next place visited is Fort Yuma, directly west of San Diego. It reached there at 2:39—seven minutes from the last-mentioned place. It had also increased in violence. It lasted for forty seconds. From Yuma it passed off west to Maricopa Wells, which it gained two minutes later, viz., at 2:41 P. M. of the 15th. It was very light there, and attracted but little attention.

The course of the shock, as described by the telegraph, was in the shape of a horse-shoe, commencing at San Bernardino and moving around by San Diego and Fort Yuma to Maricopa Wells. The shock at Los Angeles seems to have been on the line of a tangent. It only lasted for five or six seconds and did no damage. The circuit from San Bernardino to Maricopa Wells, with the coast at San Diego as the top of the arc, was made apparently in twenty-one minutes. This is not fast traveling for an earthquake. But the time will have to be reduced on the eastern and western line by reason of the course of the sun. We give these facts, not because we think they are exactly precise, but because, if followed up, they may lead to interesting discoveries. Possibly all the watches from which the time was taken were not correct, and that only approximations in this case are allowable. This circumstance certainly increases our knowledge of earthquakes, though we may not be able at this moment to see its full meaning.

We have no right to assume that the area of the shock in question was confined to these boundaries. We know that it did not travel further north than Los Angeles and San Bernardino. But there is nothing to indicate that it did not extend further east than the Wells or further south than Fort Yuma. The latter appears to have been the point of the greatest disturbance, for we find the shock tapering off both ways. The telegraph has already solved a great many intricate problems. It has led us to the verge of important discoveries in meteorology. When it can be fully and accurately brought to bear on earthquake shocks, it will shed some new and important light upon these mysterious disturbances.

DOGS IN TENNESSEE.

Tennessee has more dogs than men. Returns of the dog tax assessment from thirty counties, nearly one-third of the State, show 47,574 men and 70,780 dogs. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* thus comments upon this fact: "The returns from the thirty counties, taken as a basis, indicate that there are about 225,000 dogs in the State listed for taxation. The manner of listing them in many counties is exceedingly defective, so that tens of thousands will escape taxation, but even supposing that 225,000 is the correct number, what do you suppose is the yearly cost of their support? An average dog will, at the very lowest calculation, eat five cents' worth of bread and meat daily. Multiply this by the number of days in a year and dogs in the State, and we find that they cost largely over four millions of dollars annually, to say nothing of the sheep they destroy and the emigration they hinder. What they consume outright would fatten more than four millions of dollars' worth of pork, which would bring yearly into each county largely over forty thousand dollars. In every one of the thirty counties the returns from which are in there are more dogs than men. In Cheatham County there are 780 men and 1,999 dogs, or nearly three dogs to one man! I should like to know how many sheep there are, and if there is not constant complaint in Cheatham that 'there is no money in the country.' In Clay County there are 807 men and 1,161 dogs. The total valuation of property in that county, real and personal, is only $761,020. In sheep-raising sections of our land it is not difficult to find single men who are worth more than all of Clay County. In Coffee County there are 1,375 men and 2,211 dogs. In Fentress County, 629 men to 1,137 dogs. In Giles County there is the enormous number of 7,250 dogs! But that is a moderately thickly populated county, there being 4,586 men in it, or not quite two dogs to one man. In Hancock there are 991 men and 1,667 dogs. Henry comes nearer to being an even thing, that county having 3,034 men and 3,299 dogs. By men as here used is meant all voters under fifty years of age, or 'polls.' They are listed by the Assessors along with the dogs, except such as are over age and therefore not subject to a poll tax. Therefore it would be fair to add about ten or twelve per cent. to the number of men here given. But still the dogs would be largely ahead. And, for that matter, there are no doubt more dogs not given in than there are voters in the State who are exempt from poll tax on account of age. There are 7,250 dogs in Giles County. Last year there were 1,750 sheep in that county killed by dogs. Last year, in Coffee County, 405 sheep were killed by dogs; in Perry County, 500; in Hayward, 1,147; Wayne, 500; Robertson, 1,115; Sequatchie, 660; Decatur, 1,695; Sumner, 800. So far as the dog tax returns are made up, we find that those counties having most dogs have lost heaviest in sheep. From what few statistics we have from sheep slaughter in some of the counties, it is safe to say that fully 45,000 are killed yearly in this State by dogs."

MADE MAD BY AN UNDUTIFUL DAUGHTER.

The Vallejo (Cal.) *Chronicle* tells the sequel to a romantic marriage on a tug-boat outside the Heads, the past Summer. H. P. Hall, a well-to-do young farmer of Grand Island, desired to wed the daughter of James Williams. Mr. Williams and his wife objected, and the young couple eloped and were married, as stated. The usual parental relenting did not follow. In a short time it was evident that Mrs. Williams was brooding over her daughter's undutiful act. She began to show symptoms of aberration of mind, and finally attempted to commit suicide by cutting her throat with a razor. In this she failed. She was then sent to the asylum at Stockton. At first she seemed to be getting better, but a short time since she began refusing to eat anything, and eventually died. The funeral took place at Rio Vista last Saturday.

COURT CALENDARS FOR FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
37—McCahill vs. Donnell.	138—Condict vs. U. S. Gas Co.
71—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.	146—Matter of Klous.
72—Williams vs. U. S. and B. Mail S. S. Co.	182—Stern vs. Moesler.
82—Steits vs. Green.	183—McCahill vs. Donnell.
90—Tone vs. B'd of Asses'rs.	204—Platt, &c., vs. Platt.
91—Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.	205—King vs. Benedict.
92—Murray vs. Board of Assessors.	227—Martinez vs. Fernandez.
93—Johnson vs. Board of Assessors.	228—Davis vs. Simpson, &c.
99—McIntosh, &c., vs. Cohen.	232—Blakslee vs. Pyatt.
100—May, &c., vs. Cohen.	236—Freeman vs. Panama R. R. Co., &c.
106—Kensing vs. Slechert.	239—Gormley vs. Long.
112—Derr vs. Bonaventure.	255—Union National Bank vs. Kupper.
113—Tetens vs. Bockman.	258—Belloni vs. B. H. C. and R. Co.
136—Meyer, &c., vs. Wagner, &c.	261—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warren, &c.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.	Nos.
484—Wilmot vs. Clark et al.	422—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Rader et al.
576—Sandford vs. Union Dime Sav. Inst.	102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.	488—Hoffman vs. Wetmore et al.
587—Therry vs. Crolius et al.	634—Bockhorn vs. Miller et al.
579—Heller vs. Schneitlach.	93—Beamish vs. Rushton et al.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.	544—Romilly vs. Peyser et al.
615—Union Dime Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.	557—Hay vs. Star F. Ins. Co.
615½—Same vs. Same.	106—Sterne vs. Goepp, &c.
209—McLean, &c., vs. McLean et al.	484—Lyne vs. Williams et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3748—Rutherford et al. vs. Brown.	3326—Runyon vs. Van Pelt.
3234—Garland vs. Bradstreet et al.	3562—Gievo vs. Honeywell.
3248—Van Beuven vs. Underhill, Jr.	3504—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. I. B. & W. R. R. Co.
2908—Morey, &c., vs. Bergen.	3804—Peyser vs. Schoening.
3530—Nathan et al. vs. Waitsfelder et al.	3614—Manning et al. vs. Judson et al.
3106—Kesson vs. Ferris et al.	3424—Bamberg et al. vs. Meyer.
2996—Fisher vs. Crosby.	3544—Holbrook vs. Broderick.
3112—De Motte vs. Selleck.	3626—Rogers et al. vs. Beesten et al., &c.
3642—Willimantic T. Co. vs. Warner et al.	3364—Sherman vs. Solomon et al.
3032—Bogart vs. Kleckner.	3448—Glencoe S. Mfg. Co. vs. Brown.
3774—Leopold vs. Herzig et al.	3758—Partridge vs. Pinner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
3659—Hyman vs. Abrahams	3597—Fisher et al. vs. Chase, Jr.
3309—Domestic S. M. Co. vs. Archer.	3759—Bertram et al. vs. Palmer.
3331—Domestic S. M. Co. vs. Archer et al.	3837—Smith vs. Brown.
3705—J. G. K. M'f'g Co. vs. Harrison et al.	3763—Gutierrez vs. Delmonico.
3697—Flood vs. Sewing M. E. Co.	2993—Lyddy vs. Higginbotham.
1879—Payton vs. Finn.	3726—Lewis et al. vs. Jacobs.
3741—Ely et al. vs. Breslin.	3095—Stanley vs. Chamberlin.
3021—Andrews vs. Boorman.	3447—Yerkes, Jr., et al. vs. Salomon.
——M'f'rs' & B'ld'rs' Bk. vs. Asten.	3771—Harding vs. Warrin.
3437—Hatch et al. vs. Friend et al.	3515—Adgar vs. Bancroft.
3249—Van Buren vs. Underhill et al.	3295—Hubbard vs. Hesse et al.
	3833—Stackpole vs. Bradley.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. Short Causes.	Nos.
1725—Schott vs. Hoyt et al.	1656—Bispham vs. Kelly.
1656—Hart et al. vs. Smith et al.	1774—Cary vs. Fox.
1465—French vs. Pratt.	1771—Tuomey vs. Dunn.
1583—French vs. Powell et al.	1681—McMurtry et al vs. Ortel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I. AND II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERMS—PARTS I., II., AND III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Bernhard Coe, robbery.	Carrie A. Bliss, grand larceny.
John Acong, felonious assault and battery.	Mary Ann Foley, grand larceny.
George Stiner, felonious assault and battery.	Richard Hohen, disorderly house.
Frederick W. Malloy, Patrick Walsh, burglary.	Theodore Melis, violating Excise law.
Joseph Costello, Richard Brewer, burglary.	Charles McCabe, obscene literature.
Lizzie Quinn, grand larceny.	Albert Wadhams, obscene literature.
Thomas Finnegan, grand larceny.	George H. M. Jacobson, obscene literature.
James Kelly, grand larceny	

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

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VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application therefor to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid, the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

A. J. BLEECKER & SON SELL THIS DAY at sales-room, business property, south-west corner of South 5th av. and Grand st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly reduced rentals. Offices, Nos. 4 Pine st. and 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

BEAUTIFUL FLATS TO RENT AT MODERATE prices, from $30 to $60 a month, containing from seven to eleven rooms, in East 79th st. Call at the office, No. 326 East 79th st. E. KILPATRICK.

TO RENT—WELL AND COMPLETELY FURNISHED, for the Winter or longer, the first-class four-story high-stoop house No. 24 West 37th st.; possession at once. Apply as above.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC BRICK-front house No. 6 Charlton st. Apply at No. 103 Fulton st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET—PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY AND ROOMS for dwelling at No. 76 6th av., corner Waverley place; good stand for business. Keys at Myar Manus, fashionable tailor, No. 129 Waverley place.
THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent,
No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—PASS-BOOK NO. 2,039, ON THE NORTH River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at bank, corner 8th av. and 34th st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A VALUABLE PATENT OF CAST-IRON for sale or on royalty. Address Post Office Box No. 54, Westchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

S E R V A N T S
AT J. MORISON'S
FIRST-CLASS AND RELIABLE INSTITUTE,
NO. 138 WEST 11TH ST., CORNER 6TH AV.
RESPECTABLE GIRLS WAITING
for
SITUATIONS AT REDUCED WAGES.
S E R V A N T S

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, where families can get reliable civil servants, (male and female.)—Good cooks, laundresses, house-work, German girls, and all kinds to suit; for City or country. At the PROTESTANT BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADWAY, corner 33d st., select, sober, neat servants; good references; Protestants, Scotch, Swedish, English, Irish, colored, private, public; City, country. Lady attending.

COPYIST.—A YOUNG LADY OF RESPECTABILITY and education wishes a position as copyist or amanuensis, or would accept almost any situation not menial. Address Miss Hoge, No. 401 West 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Waitress.—By a highly-recommended young woman; clean and take care of silver; makes salads; very quick and active; excellent chamber-maid; a desirable person; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; City reference. Can be seen at No. 337 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A reliable, steady young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is quick and orderly and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; City or country; good City reference. Address K. C., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A New-England Protestant girl, very neat and tidy, as chamber-maid and waitress; has good references; no objections to the country. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG Canadian girl, with references, as chamber-maid and waitress; understands silver, salads, &c.; no objection to assist with washing, or to go to the country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a lady going to Europe, for a respectable young girl, who has lived with her seven years as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to take care of children. Call for two days at No. 110 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; has one year's reference from last place; willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 West 19th st. for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or mind children; first-class reference. Call at No. 251 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid and washer and ironer or general house-work; City or country; good references. Apply at No. 408 West 29th st., St. John's Guild.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—AS chamber-maid or waitress. Call at her present employer's, No. 16 East 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable and thoroughly competent servant; is a capable waitress and a particular chamber-maid; has excellent references. Can be engaged at Jacquin's French Bureau, No. 602 6th av., 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress; can wash and iron also; good references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, corner 1st st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, FAITHFUL, COMPETENT young woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands meats, poultry, game, soups, pastry, and bread, and all kinds of good cooking; has very satisfactory City references; City or country. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; good family cook; meats, game, fowl, &c.; soups; excellent washer and ironer; very best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHOM WE know as first-class cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, roasts, brown gravies, &c.; also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; bones and lards and can furnish unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M. R.

COOK, OR COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A first-class Swedish girl; understands her business well; has good references for City; is a good baker, and splendid on French soups; will make herself useful to her employer in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excels in baking or pastry; is sober and obliging; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman; has excellent recommendations; thoroughly understands her business; will go for moderate wages. Call or address No. 217 West 28th st.; inquire in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, ABOUT thirty, highly recommended as a superior cook; understands French, English, and all other cooking perfectly; an excellent baker; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking, boning, larding, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; has best City references. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat, excellent baker, and pastry cook; no objection to first-class boarding-house; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT COOK; IS FIRST-class in all branches; likewise pastry and baking; in a boarding-house, or would go into the country. Address J. L., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 241 East 28th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED FRENCH COOK IN AN American family; City reference. Address French Cook, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in washing if required; best of City references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; THOROughly understands all kinds of baking, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st., in the rear, third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT FIRST-class cook, with the very best of references, in a private family, for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT COOK; CLEAN, neat; has several years' references. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GIVING up housekeeping, for her cook (or laundress;) highest recommendations. Call for two days at No. 53 West 46th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—CAN BE seen for two days at No. 24 West 36th st., her present employer's.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; City reference given. Call at 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to go South; will do marketing if required; reference. Call at No. 228 West 19th st., first floor back, for two days.

COOK.—BY A NEAT WOMAN AS FIRST-RATE cook; understands meats, soups, and baking; good City reference; employer will be well suited. Address R. A., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROUGHLY understands cooking; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; best of reference. Call at No. 432 West 25th st., present employer's.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements by the day or week; all the latest Paris patterns. Address M. F., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS-MAKer would like a few more engagements by the day in private families; cut, fit, trim; reference. Address No. 109 West 46th st; ring first bell, left hand side.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker desires customers per day or week; can cut and fit well; best references. Inquire of W. Wertheimer, No. 332 West 38th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK—IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, by a neat, competent, industrious girl; is a good, plain cook and laundress, and has very good reference. Call on, or address J. S., No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG WOMan to do general house-work in City or country; is a plain cook and laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDed American Protestant girl to do general house-work; would serve for low wages and a good home; is of very pleasant disposition. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., south-west corner of 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN WHO speaks little English; is industrious, willing, and well recommended. Can be seen at Jacquin's Bureau, No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN PERSON, speaking English and French, as lady's maid, or wait on young ladies; is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; will travel; good references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED YOUNG French woman of ability and pleasant manners, understands all kinds of sewing and operates on machine, as lady's maid or to take charge of a young miss; good references. Address M. L., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress.—By a highly recommended young woman as first-class laundress; does up ladies' fineries and gentlemen's shirts in elegant style, and all kinds of fine work; good chamber-maid; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; is neat and tidy; has two years' City reference from her last place; country or City. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FULLY COMPETENT LAUNdress who can flute, polish, puff, and will do some chamber-work. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD LAUNDRESS IN either City or country; best of reference given. Call at No. 136 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands fluting and puffing of all kinds; best City reference. Address for two days, M. F., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATRON, &c.—BY A LADY OF CULTURE AND business experience (about thirty) as matron, companion, and housekeeper to an invalid or aged person, or any position of trust, the best references; would go out of the City. Address for one week, S. M. J., No. 108 Washington av., Brooklyn.

MAID, &c.—AS MAID; WOULD BE WILLING TO mind growing children or do light chamber-work; no objection to travel; best reference. Call for two days at No. 906 8th av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

HORSE BLANKETS, CARRIAGE ROBES, AND SLEIGH BELLS,
In large variety and grades.
W. CLARK'S GENUINE PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS.
Prices greatly reduced.
HARMER, HAYES & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL WITH most satisfactory testimonials from her last employer, as very experienced nurse; can raise an infant from its birth. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FIFTEEN MONTHS in her last place in City; is a good seamstress; fond of children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths.

NURSE, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as nurse, or will do light chamber-work and plain sewing; good references. Call or address for two days 214 West 48th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, OR MAID.—BY AN English girl with good references, and can operate, and dresses hair nicely. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; is experienced in all kinds of family sewing; is an expert operator; willing to do chamber-work or take care of growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 108 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY seamstress, with City references, having a sewing-machine, and willing to go out by the day or take home sewing; also ladies' combings made up. Call at No. 404 East 18th st., second floor, back.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman in a Protestant private family. Address J. A. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT; understands dress-making or care of growing children; no objections to traveling; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, for two days.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—BY A NICE Swedish girl, who can procure good references. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A LADY FOR HER seamstress; is an excellent operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; will assist in the care of grown children or light chamber-work; seven years' reference. Call on or address Mrs. Cochrane, No. 279 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or chamber-work and waiting; private family or boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS waitress in a private family; would do chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Address M. H., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN a private family; best City references as to honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable American Protestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid. Can be seen for two days at No. 225 West 53d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly efficient in every respect; best City reference. Call at 248 East 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY FOR HER WAITRESS. Call for two days at No. 104 5th av., from 9 to 12.

WASHING, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes to go out to do washing and ironing or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 244 East 35th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IS DEsirous of a few more gentlemen's or families' washing; thoroughly reliable, neat, and prompt; darning and fixing; reasonable terms. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING AND IRONING—FOR GENTLEmen and families, done to order in first-class style on reasonable terms; good references can be given. Call or address Mrs. Lomax, No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, with good reference, to do washing at her own home or go out by the day. Call for two days at No. 657 2d av., corner 36th st.

WASHING.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WISHES A FEW ladies' and gentlemen's or families' washing at 75 cents a dozen; polishing and fluting a specialty. Call on or address Mrs. Stevens, No. 424 East 13th st.

MALES.

AN EDUCATED, ENERGETIC, CHRISTIAN young man of business experience, good bookkeeper, desires a position of trust now or Jan. 1; first-class references and security if necessary. Address L. A. B., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S family, by a respectable man; no incumbrance; honest, sober, and industrious; can care horses and drive if required; best references. Address J. R., Box 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR FIRST WAITER.—BY AN ENGlishman, single, aged thirty-two; has the most satisfactory reference. Address T. R., Box No. 326 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—IS WILLING TO make himself generally useful; understands the proper care of horses and carriages; is a good driver; has good references; the country preferred. Address for two days J. C., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from his last employer. Address W. E., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care and management of horses, &c., and an experienced and careful driver; excellent City reference. Address Quartermaine, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged thirty years; is a good driver; can drive in City or country; also, a good groom; five years' City recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man thoroughly competent in every respect; can produce first-class City reference; not afraid of work; will be found willing and obliging; married; no incumbrance. Address A. B., No. 31 East 35th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands his business; has three years' reference from his late employers of the highest standing in the City. Address H. M., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; no children; can be highly recommended by his late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A faithful, capable man; good groom and driver; can milk and take care of cows and make himself generally useful. Address J. Jones, No. 16 3d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; THORoughly competent; first-class groom and careful City driver; will be found faithful in every respect; first-class City reference. Call on or address J. C., care of Mr. Curley, carriage-maker, 111 East 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MAN who thoroughly understands the business; four years' best City reference; is strictly temperate; willing and obliging. Call or address T. H., No. 130 West 49th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; CAN furnish the best of references from some of the best families; those wishing the like will find the same. Address Robert, No. 44 East 43d st., care of Rev. D. M. McCaffrey.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; CITY or country; willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A MARRIED man; no children; highly recommended; a reliable, honest, sober, capable man of long experience. Address J. B., coachman, No. 233 East 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT SINGLE MAN; is not afraid to work; can furnish the best City reference for the past seven years. Call on or address Peter McKenna, No. 5 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, an Englishman; reference unexceptionable. Address Coachman, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; no objections to country; best City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AGED twenty-seven years, who has been three years on a dairy farm; is a first-rate milker, and can do all kinds of farm-work, care cattle, care and drive horses; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

FARMER AND COACHMAN—HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish couple; man is sober, honest, and industrious; a first-class farmer; wife does house-work; good cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servant's Office, 108 East 27th st.

NURSE OR VALET.—HAS HAD A THOROUGH training and six years' experience; excellent testimonials and City reference; no objection to travel or assist to wait on table. Call or address O. N., No. 205 East 20th st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK.—BY A USEFUL MAN and wife, no family; man understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, and as vegetable gardener, if required; wife as first-class cook; small wages; good reference. Address T., Box No. 235 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE AND A first-class worker, to clean windows, mirrors, furnace, run errands, &c. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

VALET AND WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man speaking German, as valet, waiter, taking care of an invalid gentleman, or would make himself generally useful; good City references. Address H. J., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

WATCHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS day or night watchman; is sober, honest, and intelligent. Inquire at No. 321 East 74th st., one flight of stairs.

DRY GOODS.

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GREAT SALE
OF
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WE CONTINUE TO CLOSE OUT THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF OUR SPLENDID STOCK OF RICH CABINET FURNITURE AT PRICES MUCH BELOW COST OF MANUFACTURE.

LORD & TAYLOR,
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DOUBLE CORK-SOLE BOOTS
FOR
LADIES, MISSES, and CHILDREN, READY-MADE and to MEASURE, at PRICES TWENTY PER CENT. less than are charged elsewhere.
ALSO,
DRESS and EVENING BOOTS in BLACK SATIN and BRONZE KID, equally low.
LIGHT AND WARM OVERSHOES
in great variety, made expressly for our trade.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Broadway and 20th st.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN & CO., OF PARIS, IMPORTERS OF FINE MILLINERY, (successors to Mme. A. Michel,) NO. 423 6TH AV., NEAR 26TH ST. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset. New goods.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AMERICAN) OF large executive abilities, a situation in a mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where hard work and strict attention to employer's interests will entitle him to a fair remuneration; would accept a situation anywhere in the United States, Great Britain, or elsewhere; best of references as to character, habits, and capacity. Address ENERGY, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT French waiter, who has served in England; can also procure City reference; is strictly honest, sober, and capable. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A PRIvate family by a Frenchman; is steady, neat, and understands his business perfectly and is sober; references. Address Alexandre, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A MAN OF long experience, and who can furnish best City reference. Address M., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, a Frenchman; knows his business thoroughly; references suitable in any city. Address Camille, Box No. 285, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERK, &c.—A YOUNG MAN, STRONG AND well educated, speaking French and English, seeks a situation of any sort; thoroughly understands the ice-cream business; good reference from last employer. Address H. W., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE AYANT UN TRES BON accent désire une place pour soigner des enfants; bonne références; sachant parfaitement coudre. S'adresser, pour deux jours, No. 124 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT WET NURSE. Apply at No. 23 West 39th st., before 2 o'clock.

WANTED—AT THE WHALEMEN'S HEAD-QUARters, No. 109 South st., boat steerers, whalemen, blacksmiths, and able-bodied AMERICAN and GERMAN green hands. Apply exclusively to J. MORISON.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, IN A FRENCH flat, a Protestant girl to do house-work; must be a good cook; no washing required; must have good references. Call between 11 and 2 o'clock at the Albany, corner Broadway and 51st st., apartment No. 27.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7½ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence south-wardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty-four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet, (144,) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches, (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward, from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

TERMS OF SALE.

The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

The commission reserves the right to adjourn the sale at any time, and to reject any bid which may be deemed not for the interests of the Government.

A deposit of five per cent. to be paid at the time of sale.

Lithographic plans of the property can be seen at the office of the auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, at the office of the Board of Revision of Taxes, No. 723 Arch st., and at the office of Wm. Henry Rawle, Esq., No. 710 Walnut street, Philadelphia, and at the office of the Navy Paymaster, No. 29 Broadway, New-York.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, Philadelphia.

BANKRUPT SALE OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.—United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES R. HATHAWAY and JAMES C. KERR, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction by D. M. Seaman, auctioneer, at No. 8 Howard street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large stock of fine dress trimmings, fringes, buttons, yak laces, cotton, silks, worsteds, braids, &c., lately the stock of said bankrupts, together with a safe and all the fixtures and furniture. For further information please apply to the undersigned.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall street.
Nov. 26, 1875.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1 | JAVA.....WED., Dec. 15
ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8 | RUSSIA.....WED., Dec. 22

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 18, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the motion is the least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

B. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Dec. 25, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Dr. Its issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MONTANA.....Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING.....Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA.....Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 16
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Dec. 30

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, same return tickets, $40. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier.....Saturday Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL. NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALEDONIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $90, currency.

Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERIKA.....Sat., Dec. 11
HERMANN.....st., Dec. 4 | ODER.....Sat., Dec. 18

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN;

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION.....Saturday, Nov. 27
SOUTH CAROLINA.....Wednesday, Dec. 1

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren.)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

TYBEE, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 2, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

COLON.....
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.....Nov. 30

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876 $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.....Monday, Dec. 6

For freight or passage apply to Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Friday, Nov. 26
CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Dec. 9

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MERIDA.....Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 11 and Jan. 1 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Fort Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail FRIDAY, Nov. 26, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connection with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....30 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freights or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 Williams st.

SHIPPING.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)

ANDES.....Nov. ...
ALPS.....Dec. 8.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 27.
CLARIBEL.....Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN.....SATURDAY, Dec. 11, 2:30 P. M.

AND

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. | Italy, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.
Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M. | England, Dec. 18, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Dec. 2
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Dec. 14

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

NAVARINO.....Dec. 1 | COLOMBO.....Dec. 29
OTHELLO.....Dec. 15 | HINDOO.....Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

FOR KINGSTON, (JAMAICA,) SAVANILLA, &c.

Steam-ship HENRY CHAUNCEY will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 8, at 12 M., for the above-named ports.

For passage, freight, and all other information, apply at office on pier foot of Canal st., North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE,

FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND and NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 20th, 1:00 P. M. | Friday, 19th.....10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d... 2:00 P. M. | Monday, 22d.... 1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th, 2:00 P. M. | Wed'day, 24th. 2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th.... 2:00 P. M. | Friday, 26th.... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th, 2:00 P. M. | Saturday, 27th.. 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th.. 9:00 A. M. | Monday, 29th... 8:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S LINE Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leavng daily (Sunday excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with a Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South—Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4:30, 6:10, 8:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 7:45, 8:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway. No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts. No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. | D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Manch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Nov. 21, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

8:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 12 M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:30 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WERREN, Supt.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:45 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4.40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:40, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

SECOND DRAWING.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK Oct. 7, 1875.

The holders of the Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this company are hereby notified that by virtue of a clause therein, upon presentation at this office, the following described bonds will be paid off and retired on the 1st day of January, 1876, and interest on the same will cease from and after that date. The bonds so designated are numbered as follows:

151	1,214	2,807	4,604	6,802
220	1,289	3,000	4,788	6,840
291	1,309	3,003	4,877	7,150
293	1,391	3,207	4,893	7,206
351	1,400	3,231	4,894	7,284
394	1,545	3,373	5,000	7,362
484	1,637	3,376	5,064	7,410
592	1,716	3,383	5,065	7,602
594	1,763	3,395	5,089	7,634
597	1,800	3,400	5,442	7,910
713	1,803	3,500	5,501	7,970
742	1,808	3,508	5,628	8,105
762	2,327	3,601	6,046	8,129
794	2,397	3,975	6,184	8,300
893	2,677	4,099	6,203	8,302
912	2,788	4,191	6,353	8,408
921	2,792	4,244	6,387	8,579
1,096	2,849	4,297	6,601	8,699
1,127	2,877	4,501	6,699	8,707
1,180	2,893	4,546	6,764	8,766

In all cases where the bonds are registered they must be accompanied by an assignment in form to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, blanks for which will be furnished on application at this office. The company are prepared to pay any or all of said bonds, according to their tenor, together with accrued interest, to date of payment prior to 1st January next.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.—In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,903	1,959	2,137
1,902	2,255	763	1,988	970
1,308	2,027	1,803	109	217
33	185	2,348	1,060	1,431
2,000	1,959	2,010	1,281	46
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,950	1,537
736	73	2,053	2,423	1,470
1,088	448	2,274	2,060	752
1,705	1,055	1,872	2,397	1,025
822	1,884	1,602	591	1,168
622				

were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN, } Trustees.
FRED. L. AMES,
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

[L.S.] Attest:
HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the LA CROSSE GOLD MINING COMPANY, of Colorado, will be held on SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 7 Nassau st., (Continental Bank Building,) in the City of New-York, for the purpose of increasing the capital stock one million of dollars in view of acquiring adjacent property, and for the transaction of other business. No assessment.

A. F. DAY, Chairman.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1875.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 WALL ST.,

execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 287 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of the GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December, 1875, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. CORNELIUS DOREMUS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

First mortgage bondholders who disapprove putting a large mortgage before their bonds, and object to take common stock for their past and future interest coupons, are invited to examine the bondholders' plan of reorganization. Send for copy to

ALEX. MAIN, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 2.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY, FIRST and second bonds should be deposited with the Central Trust Company, No. 14 Nassau st., soon; many are now in default. For information, apply to H. P. DIKERT, Secretary, 138 Chambers st., Room No. 10, third floor.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by
HAAR & CO., No. 45 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE PEOPLE'S GAS-LIGHT and Coke Company, of Chicago, due Dec. 1, 1875, will be paid at the Bank of New-York, National Banking Association. A. M. BILLINGS, President.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOTICE

TO BOARDERS OR LODGERS.

Parties desiring to engage rooms, with board, should call at my office.

BEING THE AGENT

for the leading houses in New-York, have constantly on my books particulars of accomm

THE FEASTS OF CHARITY.

THANKSGIVING DEEDS IN NEW-YORK.

THE USUAL STREET SCENES—FAMILY AND PUBLIC REUNIONS—CELEBRATIONS AT THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—ALL THE NEEDY PROVIDED FOR—A DAY OF GENERAL REJOICING.

Thanksgiving Day was observed throughout the City by all classes. The stores and public buildings were all closed, and no business of any kind was transacted. The streets presented an animated appearance, and were filled with crowds of citizens and enlivened by numerous bands of children in masquerade dresses, with an occasional party of masqueraders of more mature age. Some of the latter were accompanied by bands of music, and their grotesque appearance and extravagant costumes attracted much attention. The children's processions, however, were much more numerous, and apparently much more enjoyed by the actors, the little fellows entering into the spirit of the hour with great zest. The street cars and other public conveyances were well filled during the day, and a number of excursions to the suburbs and neighboring towns were well patronized. At the various public and charitable institutions the day was observed in the usual way.

Among the foremost in the pleasant work of feasting the poor was the Children's Aid Society, which dispensed turkey and all the usual accessories with right royal munificence to over seven hundred of the little Arabs of the street. The central office of the society, on East Fourth street, was kept open during the earlier part of the day, for the purpose of giving information to the many anxious inquirers who came of the places where the feasts were spread. As the TIMES reporter was in this office a little ragged urchin came in and said another boy had told him he could get something to eat there. When he was told that he could get a dinner of turkey, his face assumed an expression of wild enthusiasm impossible to describe, and he went down the front steps with a single bound, and then actually stood on his head on the sidewalk for joy. At the Girls' Lodging-house of the society, in St. Mark's place, the day was spent by the girls in frolicking and amusement. Music and recitations helped to while away the time until the turkey was served in the afternoon, and then some sixty little ones under charge of Mrs. Hurley were made as happy as a choice dinner could make them. At the Boys' Lodging-house in Eleventh street, under the superintendence of Mr. Dupuy, about the same number of boys were fed and then treated to some choice music by Mr. Harrison and addresses by several friends of the society. At the Rivington street house, Mr. Calder, Superintendent, and the Eighteenth street house, Mr. McCully, Superintendent, similar entertainments, of which the main staple was turkey, were given to some hundred boys in each place, and at the largest lodging-house conducted by the society, the one in Chambers street, about five hundred of the newsboys and boot-blacks of the lower portion of the City were feasted to their hearts' content. So large a number came that there was no opportunity for any exercises except dinner, but this alone was amply satisfactory to the boys.

The Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery, according to its time-honored custom spread generous tables for all of the children of its care and their friends. Dinner was served from 11 o'clock till 4. The children stood up to narrow tables, eight plates upon each table, and as fast as one installment had been fed it was replaced by another, and when the table had been set for the last time, between a thousand and twelve hundred children had enjoyed a good, substantial meal, consisting of cold turkey, bread and butter, mince pie, and plain cake. While the children were waiting their turns at the table, they entertained themselves and the visitors with songs, recitations, and the performance of calisthenic exercises, under the direction of Misses Hatch and Lewis, in the lower room, and Miss Kate Stark in the chapel. Addresses were made to the children by Dr. Deems, of the Church of the Strangers; Rev. Mr. Mingins, Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Mr. Hatch, President of the mission, and others. The work of the mission for the year has been very extensive. Eight hundred families and 1,300 children have received continuous aid. Two hundred and seventeen children have been provided with homes. Forty thousand loaves of bread, 5,000 baskets of provisions, and 8,053 garments have been distributed, and 122,600 meals have been given away. Eighteen have been taught to use sewing-machines.

At the Wilson Industrial School the Thanksgiving celebration began on Wednesday with the preparation of nearly a hundred baskets of food, which were sent out to those neighboring families that would otherwise have been unable to observe the day in even the humblest manner. Yesterday the dinner at the Mission Building was, of course, the chief feature of the day. It was partaken of by nearly three hundred little German girls, who are regularly cared for by this charity. They took their places in a standing position before their tin platters, and began, as is their custom, to say a blessing in concert. Usually this is done most decorously and touchingly, and so it was begun yesterday; but the ending was repeated with an almost ludicrous rapidity, which was easily accounted for and made quite excusable by the unprecedented sight of three pieces of pie, "all different kinds," placed before each plate and waiting to be disposed of. The blessing once said, the business of the day began in earnest, and after the dinner and the exhibition of their childish attainments, the little girls were dismissed and went to their homes, some with one or two pieces of their pie carried under their shawls to their relatives or friends who were unable to come with them.

It was the intention of the Children's Educational Relief Association to have opened their dining-rooms yesterday for the Winter, but unavoidable circumstances prevented them doing so. These rooms are situated in the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth, Eleventh, and Seventeenth Wards, and are intended for the benefit of all the poor children in each of these localities. The principal object of the society is to keep the poor children in the public schools, and to provide them with suitable clothing, and food if necessary, to enable them to do so. At the head-quarters of the society, No. 304 East Broadway, yesterday a regulation Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, chickens, cranberry sauce, celery, and vegetables was provided, of which all partook who are connected with the institution, about five hundred in number, after which strangers were supplied with a sumptuous repast. As at most of the other institutions of the kind, everybody was taken in and fed as long as the provisions lasted, and hundreds of poor persons went away happy.

Perhaps one of the most interesting places in New-York yesterday afternoon was the institution known as the Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street. At 12 o'clock there were exercises in the chapel by the children connected with the institution, consisting of singing, recitations, calisthenic exercises, &c., after which all the children, to the number of 419, sat down to a Thanksgiving dinner of turkey, chickens, vegetables, &c. Then, at 2:30 o'clock, the exercises in the chapel were repeated, to the eminent delight of an audience which packed the room to suffocation. In the meantime tables were spread in the regular dining-room for the accommodation of the hundreds who had flocked to the place from all directions, and who were huddled together on the square in front of the building and lined the sidewalk each way the whole length of the block. About one thousand pounds of poultry, three hundred pounds of roast beef, five carcasses of mutton, four hundred and fifty pies, and ten barrels of vegetables were consumed.

The twenty-fifth annual Thanksgiving dinner provided by the Five Points Mission, No. 61 Park street, was enjoyed by about seven hundred children of all ages. The tables were spread in the hall of the day-school, and were handsomely covered with all manner of substantial food. The supply was unprecedentedly large and excellent, people of all classes sending in donations. The children were all of them very hungry, and disposed of the good things with a rapidity that seemed almost marvelous. They were told to eat all they could hold, and were allowed to take away with them chicken legs, doughnuts, and confections to their brothers and sisters at home. Some interesting exercises preceded the dinner, consisting of singing, declamations, and recitations by the children of the mission under the direction of Mr. C. S. Brown, the Superintendent. The mission is about to enter on its twenty-sixth year, and it is a significant fact that two of the Police officers who watched over the deportment at the mission yesterday were twenty years ago eating their Thanksgiving dinners at the mission tables.

At the Home for the Friendless, No. 32 East Thirtieth street, not only a good dinner was provided for the children in the institution, but also a rich treat for visitors in attendance. Dinner of turkey, with all the accompanying "fixings," was provided for about seven hundred children. At 2:30 o'clock there were exercises in the chapel by the children in Industrial School No. 2, situated in East Forty-first street, near Ninth avenue. These exercises consisted of singing and recitations by the children, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Ormiston, Rev. Mr. Kirk, Mr. Ralph Wells, and others. At 6:30 P. M. there was another entertainment in the chapel, consisting of singing and recitations by the children of Industrial School No. 1, and the Home School, and addresses by Mr. Herrick, Mr. North, Mr. Reid, Mr. Thorn, and others.

The lady managers of the Peabody Home for the Aged gave the inmates a Thanksgiving dinner, consisting of turkeys, ice-cream, cream-cake, pies, and fruit. The occasion was one that will long be remembered. The exercises were opened with a brief address by Albert Wells, the Vice President of the institution, followed by an appropriate prayer by Mrs. Fanning, one of the inmates, who, at the age of seventy-four, and after laboring fifteen years in missionary work, found refuge in a home provided only for the penniless. After the prayer Rev. George J. Mingins delivered a most eloquent address, thanking God for the blessings of a free home. The rest of the programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music. The scene at the dinner was very interesting, each inmate appearing to greatly enjoy the good things set before her.

A Thanksgiving dinner was spread for the adult inmates of the New-York Infant Asylum, No. 14 Clinton place. The dinner consisted of turkeys, chickens, cakes, pies, and apples, all of which were most liberally provided by friends of the institution, many of whom also took occasion to add largely to the staples of the larder and the wardrobe. During the day the house was visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. The institution has been in active operation throughout the year, and has accomplished a vast deal of good. Over six hundred females have been received at the House of Reception, and from it been assigned to the other houses under its management. There have been upward of one hundred and fifty births in the house since the 1st of January.

At the St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry street, a bountiful supply of turkeys, chickens, vegetables, and pastry was provided, of which about five hundred persons partook. There were religious exercises in the chapel at 12 o'clock, after which the inmates of the house, consisting of about seventeen children in the nursery and some forty women were provided with dinners. Then came the Sunday-school scholars, then the boys in the reading-room, the girls in the sewing-school, and afterward the outsiders. All who came were supplied as long as the eatables held out, and no one was allowed to go away unsatisfied.

The inmates of the institutions on Blackwell's, Ward's, and Randall's Islands enjoyed a pleasant day yesterday. Thanksgiving dinner was provided for them by the Commissioners, and a general holiday was given to them all. When it is understood that there is an aggregate of 9,000 persons on the three islands mentioned, it will be seen that it was no small undertaking to get up a dinner for so many. They were all well satisfied, however, and were well pleased with what was done for them. Commissioner Brennan took special charge of the proceedings, and during the day visited each of the institutions.

The patients in Bellevue Hospital were furnished with a bountiful repast, which was supplied by the Warden, Mr. J. F. O'Rourke, by direction of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. After doing full justice to their dinner they passed the afternoon in pleasant recreation, and in the evening were treated to a musical entertainment gotten up for their amusement by the Warden and his friends. A well-selected and amusing programme was presented on the occasion, a number of professional comic singers of this City having volunteered their services.

In the general rejoicing which attended the observance of the day the comfort of the male and female inmates of the Tombs was not overlooked. As on the previous Thanksgiving provision was again made for appropriately commemorating the occasion by a grand turkey dinner, which every inmate of the institution was permitted to enjoy. For the production of the feast W. F. Barnard, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, contributed 400 pounds of turkey, 100 pies, and a large quantity of apples, twenty-five additional pounds of corned pork being provided by Miss Foster.

The building of the Soldiers' Home, at One Hundred and Fifty-first street and the Boulevard, though not yet finished, was yesterday the scene of a pleasant entertainment given to 175 of the children of soldiers. Mrs. E. D. Hull is the Matron, and under her care the little wards appear to be thriving. Yesterday they had for dinner roast and fricasseed fowl, vegetables, mince pie, and coffee; and in the afternoon, oranges, nuts, fruit, and raisins. The contributions this season have been all that could be desired.

At the Colored Orphans' Asylum, One Hundred and Forty-third street and Tenth avenue, there are 260 inmates, and under the superintendence of Mr. O. K. Hutchinson they yesterday had a pleasant festival. At 12:30 o'clock the children, who range from two to twelve years of age, were regaled with the following bill of fare, each article being supplied at their pleasure: Roast turkey, home-made bread, mashed potatoes, turnips, rice pudding, and apple pie. The afternoon and evening were spent in playing and singing.

The Ladies' Union Relief Association, of which Mrs. John A. Kennedy is President, put forth every effort to secure the necessary funds to provide Thanksgiving dinners for disabled soldiers, and families of soldiers who died during the war, but their efforts were unavailing, and one of the ladies connected with the association informed a TIMES reporter late in the day that the association had given out nothing whatever, for the reason that they had nothing to give.

At the St. Vincent's Home for boys, Nos. 53 and 55 Warren street, the customs of Thanksgiving Day were duly observed. The boys, to the number of 200, were present at a mass celebrated at 7 o'clock in the morning by Rev. J. C. Drumgoole, the Pastor of the mission, in the course of which the boys were reminded of the advantages they were permitted to enjoy, and of the obligations they were under in view of the advantages. The boys then partook of a sumptuous Thanksgiving breakfast.

THE DAY IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the day was very generally observed, but passed unmarked by any unusual incidents. The streets in the early morning and during the forenoon were filled with throngs of people on their way to participate in the special services which took place in all the churches. Later in the day these gave place to companies of young men masked and dressed in fantastic garb, parading behind bands of music, and to crowds of pleasure-seekers who, taking advantage of the bright sunshine and the genial air, got up an appetite for their Thanksgiving dinner by visiting Prospect Park and other suburban resorts. In most of the public and private charitable institutions, and at the jail and Penitentiary, the inmates were served with a more generous fare than usual. The officers and friends of the prisoners of the Kings County Penitentiary provided a most enjoyable entertainment for the inmates, the principal feature being a morning concert in the prison chapel.

THE CELEBRATION IN THE SUBURBS.

Thanksgiving Day was kept as a general holiday in Jersey City. Services were held in the principal churches, and the stores and business places were closed. One of the events of the day was a dinner given to the newsboys, who were entertained in Cooper Hall to the number of 300.

In Staten Island, Long Island, and Westchester the day was observed in the usual manner. Good dinners were provided for the inmates of all the charitable institutions, services were held in the churches, and parades, rifle matches, and other outdoor sports were engaged in.

LEGISLATIVE STATIONERY.

The Secretary of State of California reports that the quantity of "stationery" used by members of the State Legislature averages $33 in the Senate and $27 in the Assembly, while individual legislators have upon occasions run the consumption up as high as $109 67. He says, also, that the attaches use twice as much "stationery" as the members that, for example, while the Senate expended $1,300, its attaches employed $2,200 worth, and that while the Assembly used only $2,100 worth, its attaches called for $3,400 worth. The Secretary of State asks a more rigid definition of the term "stationery," and complains that the most painstaking official is liable to become confused when he finds requisitions for feather dusters, oil, stencil plates, hardware, matches, dust-pans, brushes, shovels, tacks, mops, twine, soaps, disinfectants, baskets, glasses, spittoons, queensware, chamois leather, brooms, pails, sponges, water-filters, and other articles, all made under this one head.

A TEXAS SCHOOL INCIDENT.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* tells the story thus: A few days ago a class was being examined in the Flores street school about the geography of the State, and particularly in reference to the public institutions, &c., of Austin. But the children all forgot to mention the Lunatic Asylum. The teacher inquired: "Now, boys, is there not another institution at Austin, where those unfortunate persons who have been deprived of their reason are provided with permanent homes at the expense of the State?"

"Yes!" answered the class.

"What is it called?" inquired the teacher.

"The Constitutional Convention!" howled the class in chorus.

No wonder the convention is opposed to free schools.

THE HOLIDAY OUT OF DOORS

A VARIETY OF RIFLE MATCHES.

SHOOTING ON THE RANGE OF THE AMERICAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION—COMPANY G, OF THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT, DEFEATED BY COMPANY B, OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH—OTHER CONTESTS.

The range of the American Rifle Association at Glendrake, near Pelhamville, Westchester County, was extensively patronized by military and short-range marksmen yesterday, and the presence of two companies in uniform attracted a considerable number of spectators, among whom were many ladies. The chief feature of the day's amusement was a match between Company G, Seventy-first Regiment, of this City, and Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, Mount Vernon. The former company paraded fifty men under command of Capt. Webber, accompanied by Capt. O. C. Hoffman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Seventy-first Regiment, and Capt. T. V. Smith, of Company F, in the same command. Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, turned out thirty-five men, under command of Capt. Emile Cardoze, and met the New-York company at the Mount Vernon Depot on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train. The latter was accompanied by the regimental band, led by Drum Major Jenks, and before proceeding to the range the two commands paraded through the principal streets of Mount Vernon. On arriving at the range teams of twelve were selected from each company, and a match was contested for a trophy presented by Col. Vose, of the Seventy-first, and Col. Underhill, of the Twenty-seventh Regiments. The conditions were: Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; five shots. Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment, was the successful competitor, upon the aggregate score of 151 to 149 made by Company G, Seventy-first Regiment. The announcement of the result was received with much cheering by the friends of the Mount Vernon company, as the latter have had but little practice together, and were not expected to win the match. In the afternoon Company G performed the ceremony of guard-mounting in a very handsome manner, Capt. Smith acting as Officer of the Day; Lieut. Perry, Officer of the Guard, and Lieut. Imlay, Adjutant. The two companies next conjointly executed a dress parade, in which the men were steady and the manual of arms was well performed. The Mount Vernon company entertained Company G at dinner in the evening, in the regimental armory at Mount Vernon. The room was tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the band of the Seventy-first Regiment provided music during the entertainment. Tosats were drunk to "Our Guests," the Seventy-first and Twenty-seventh Regiments, the American Rifle Association, Mount Vernon, and "Our Teams."

The American Rifle Association provided three matches for the occasion, all of which were contested at 300 yards distance, off hand. The first was a subscription match, in which the prizes were the equal division of half the entrance money between the makers of the three highest scores. This was not completed. The second was an all-comers' match, the prizes being two silver trophies valued at $35 and $25 respectively, and subscription to two weekly papers, forming a total of four prizes. Following are the best scores, the first four being the winners of prizes:

F. Backofen	3 3 4 4 5 3 4—26
P. Crookspire	3 3 3 4 4 3 4—24
Col. G. D. Scott	3 2 4 3 4 4 4—24
W. A. French	3 2 5 3 4 4 3—24
J. A. Murphy	3 3 3 4 3 3 4—23
S. E. Condon	4 3 4 0 4 5 3—23
F. Hyde	4 3 4 0 4 3 4—22
D. H. Teets	4 2 4 4 4 0 4—22
Capt. Barker	3 4 4 0 2 4 4—21

The De Peyster Badge was contested for the third time and awarded to Private Backofen, of the Forty-seventh Regiment. It was previously held by Lieut. Gee, of the Eighth Regiment. This match was open only to members of the National Guard in uniform. Following are the scores in detail:

F. Backofen, 47th Regiment	4 3 4 3 4 4 3—25
Capt. E. Barker, 8th Regiment	3 4 4 4 5 2 3—25
T. R. Murphy, 8th Regiment	3 3 3 4 4 2 5—24
W. A. French, 7th Regiment	4 3 4 2 3 5 3—24
M. Cochrane, 8th Regiment	2 3 3 4 3 4 4—23
S. E. Condon, 47th Regiment	4 3 4 2 4 2 4—23
E. H. Sauford, 7th Regiment	4 2 3 4 3 4 3—23
Lieut. J. A. Gee, 8th Regiment	4 3 3 2 4 2 4—22
Col. G. D. Scott, 8th Regiment	3 2 4 3 4 3 2—21
Lieut. O. C. Hoffman, 71st Regiment	3 3 0 4 4 3—20
B. Burns, 27th Regiment	4 0 4 2 2 3 3—18
Capt. Chatfield, 27th Regiment	3 3 2 3 3 3 0—17
S. Clark	2 3 2 3 3 3 0—16
Sergt. White	4 0 3 0 4 R 4—15
D. H. Teets, 71st Regiment	2 2 0 3 2 0 5—14
J. M. Amory, 71st Regiment	3 0 0 4 3 2 2—14
S. Williams	0 2 2 2 2 4 2—14
Lieut. Douglas	4 0 3 0 3 2 2—14
Capt. Robbins, 7th Regiment	3 4 2 0 0 4 0—13
J. B. Holland, 7th Regiment	0 0 0 3 2 0 0— 5
Col. Underhill, 27th Regiment	3 0 0 0 0 0 0— 3

Hereafter this range will be open free to members of the National Guard on Tuesdays and Thursdays. A turkey shoot afforded considerable sport, although it was found necessary to substitute a "dummy" turkey, as Mr. Bergh's officers were present, with instructions to arrest any one who might shoot at a live turkey.

SHOOTING AT CREEDMOOR.

It has been seldom that the Creedmoor range has been so crowded as it was yesterday. From an early hour in the forenoon until the range was closed at night every target was in continual use, mainly by deputations from the different regiments of the National Guard, and the marksmanship exhibited was creditable to all participating. The wind was light and variable; so light as to interfere but little with the shooting. Many of the military companies had merely taken advantage of the holiday for a day's practice at the different ranges, while others held friendly contests for company medals. Despite the large number present and the many targets in use, the best of order prevailed and the day passed without incident or accident worthy of note. Most of the shooting was concluded in time to enable all to return to the City upon the afternoon train.

Two teams of Companies A and B of the Fourteenth Regiment contested for a handsome gold medal, and displayed some of the best marksmanship of the day. The medal was won by the former team, by thirteen points. The match was at 200 and 500 yards range, five shots at each. The scores were as follows:

COMPANY A.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
John Correy	4 4 4 4 5	21	4 5 4 4 5	22	43
Thomas Henwood	3 4 3 5 4	19	3 4 3 5 2	17	36
Thomas Askell	5 4 3 4 4	20	4 3 0 3 5	15	35
George W. Booth	3 4 4 3 4	18	3 4 3 2 3	15	*33
Thomas Harvey	4 3 4 4 3	18	0 5 4 3 3	15	33
—— Fairtlough	3 4 2 4 4	17	2 4 3 2 3	14	31
Total					211

COMPANY B.

Names.	200 Yards.	T'l.	500 Yards.	T'l.	G'd T'l.
F. J. Fagan	4 4 4 4 4	20	4 5 4 4 4	21	41
M. L. McGwin	3 4 4 5 3	19	4 3 3 4 4	18	37
J. J. Clancy	4 4 3 4 3	18	3 4 3 4 3	17	35
J. C. Erkenmark	3 4 3 3 4	17	4 3 2 4 2	15	32
M. Smith	2 4 3 2 4	15	0 4 3 0 5	12	27
J. J. White	3 4 0 5 3	15	0 3 4 2 2	11	26
Total					198

The members of Company D of the Ninth Regiment contested for three badges, they falling respectively to Capt. Auld, Sergt. Engel, and Private Huggard. The principal scores were as follows:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
Capt. Auld	19	8	27
Sergt. Engel	17	6	23
W. Huggard	16	5	21
Corp. McPhelan	14	..	..
Sergt. Kettles	15	2	17
Sergt. J. R. McKenzie	11	6	17
Thomas Conlon	15	0	15
Corp. J. McElroy	9	5	14

Company G of the same regiment also contended for a handsome badge, presented to them for this occasion, and which was won by Private H. Hover. He was tied by Capt. Pryer, commanding the company, but as the latter did not care to enter for the prize, it will be awarded to Mr. Hover. The principal scores at the two ranges were as follows:

Name.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.
H. Hover	15	3	18
Capt. Pryer	15	3	18
Private Belson	17	0	17
Private Didway	10	7	17
Nelson Hover	8	7	15

The Regimental Rifle Club of the Eighty-fourth Regiment, in charge of Capt. McCrady, of Company A, contended for the Conklin and Boylan gold medals, and also for the disposition of the usual "Duffer's" badge. The match was at the 500-yard range, fifteen shots being allowed each member. The Conklin medal was won by Drum Major Nolte, and the Boylan medal by Sergt. Randall, of Company F. The ownership of the remaining badge was not made public. Among the scores made were the following:

Drum Major Nolte	39
Sergt. Randall, Company F	38
Sergt. Osborne, Company C	37
Sergt. Levey, Company E	35
Lieut. Moore, Company B	21
Sergt. Douglass, staff	19
Private Driscoll, Company H	13
Capt. Fullerton, Company B	11
Capt. McCrady, Company A	6

Three companies of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders—B, D, and E—under command of Capt. Ross, contended for their various prizes. The companies turned out with full ranks, and were more fully represented than any other regiment. Ten shots were allowed at each range—200 and 500 yards. It was expected that a match would be shot between Companies D and E, but this was necessarily declared off on account of the lateness of the hour at which the company matches were concluded.

Company B offered twenty-four prizes. The first, a handsome French clock, valued at $65, presented by Capt. Lindsay, was won by Sergt. Duncan McPherson. His score at the two ranges was one of the best of the day, and was as follows: 200 yards—4, 4, 5, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 5, 4—42; 500 yards—4, 5, 4, 3, 4, 5, 3, 4, 2, 4—38; total, 80.

The first prize of Company D was won by Lieut. D. E. Van Nett, and of Company E, a gold watch, by W. Stevenson.

Twenty members of Company G, of the Twenty-second Regiment, under command of Lieut. Lepper, most of whom have recently joined the regiment, at their own request occupied two of the targets during the day for practice. As encouragement to them, just before leaving the armory, a medal was offered by Private Herts, of the same company, to fall to the one making the highest score at 200 yards. It was won by Private Scranton, with a total of 20 out of a possible 25 points, he following with 15 points at the 500 yard range. Private Bultman scored 13 and 15 points respectively at the two ranges.

Two companies of the Seventy-first Regiment, under command of Capt. Robert S. Orsor, were at the range for practice, returning to the City on one of the early afternoon trains. A detachment from the Thirty-second Regiment, of Brooklyn, in the charge of Col. Roehr, were also present for practice, and a small detachment from the Fifth Regiment, in charge of Sergt. Fornfinne. Beyond the military shooting there was other practice from time to time during the day, some of which was of a very interesting nature. Sergt. T. J. Dolan, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, made 31 out of a possible 35 points at the 500-yard range, and followed this with 44 out of a possible 50 points at the same range. A friendly match was shot between Capt. E. A. Perry, of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and A. J. Hennion, of the Amateur Rifle Club, 15 shots at 500 yards, which was won by the former by 5 points, he scoring 62 points out of a possible 75.

Later in the afternoon a match was shot between the members of the Scotch-American Rifle Club for the Morrison Badge. The match was at 200 and 500 yards range, ten shots at each. The highest score was made by A. Pyle, but at the conclusion of the match a protest against the award of the medal to him was made by Capt. W. C. Clark, on the ground that he did not arrive in time to shoot his score with the others, but shot at the lesser range after the others had concluded the match. The scores were as follows:

Yards.		Total.
A. PYLE.		
200	3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 3—37	
500	5 3 5 3 2 5 4 5 4 4—40	—77
CAPT. W. C. CLARK.		
200	3 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 5 4—38	
500	5 5 5 5 4 5 0 3 3 3—38	—76
THOMAS DUKE.		
200	4 4 4 3 4 5 5 0 3 5—37	
500	4 5 0 2 5 5 5 5 5 2—38	—75
W. STEVENSON.		
200	4 3 4 3 3 4 5 3 4 4—37	
500	4 5 4 2 4 5 4 4 3 2—37	—74
W. ROBERTSON.		
200	3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 2 4—38	
500	0 0 0 4 4 3 5 4 0 3—23	—61

MEETING OF THE LONG ISLAND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION.

The Long Island Shooting Association met yesterday on their grounds, on the Jamaica road. The principal event was the contest for the champion cup, which takes place monthly, the rest of the day being devoted to sweepstake matches. Shortly after 12 o'clock the shooting for the cup was begun. There were fifteen entries, to shoot at seven birds each, with twenty-five yards rise. Following is the score: Wingate, 7; Wynne, 2; Hartshorne, 4; Posten, 3; Van Buren, 6; Eddy, 5; Ridden, 7; Captain, withdrew; Fendick, withdrew; Baylis, 4; Gildersleeve, 3; Walton, 3; Stanfield, 1; Aten, 2; Parks, withdrew. The tie between Wingate and Ridden was then shot off, each shooting at three birds. The former killed one, and the latter won the cup, securing two. During the sweepstake matches which followed, the shooting was much better than in the cup contest. Almost all of the members on the ground participated. On Thursday next the association will entertain all members of recognized shooting clubs in this State and vicinity on their grounds. Many crack shots are expected to be present and participate in the sports.

MINOR MATCHES.

The Rod and Rifle Association, of Jamaica, Long Island, an organization composed of the representative men of the town and county, met on their range yesterday, at that place, and took part in several matches for prizes. There were four matches, the first for a silver cup subscribed by the members. This was won by John Flemming, by a score of 27 out of a possible 35. The second was for an oil-painting, presented by Hon. Charles Phillips, late Judge of the Superior Court of Queens County. It was won by William Youngblood by a score of 21 in a possible 35, who presented it to the club. The third was for a silver water-cooler given by the lady friends of the club, and was won by Hon. John M. Crane by a score of 39 out of a possible 50. The last was for a purse subscribed by members and friends, and was won by George W. Dawson by a score of 13 out of a possible 35. In the evening the club-rooms were thrown open to the friends of the association, and music and dancing were indulged in.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT BABYLON.

A BEAUTIFUL DAY, BUT FEW SPORTSMEN IN THE FIELD—TWO SMALL MATCHES SHOT.

Only a very few sportsmen accepted Ira Paine's invitation to visit Babylon Long Island, and shoot at pigeons yesterday. Of the few who were present, less than half a dozen were good shooters. The day was all that could have been desired for field sports: rather cool, perhaps, for spectators, but not for those whose greatest pleasure is in tramping over hills or through low lands in search of game, both flesh and fowl. Mr. Paine had made every preparation for a large crowd, but the trains from the City came and departed, and hardly a dozen, all told, put in an appearance. The proprietor of the grounds was disappointed. However he did all he could to make things pleasant for those present, but the sport dragged wearily along and save a couple of small sweepstake matches, amounted to nothing. The first match was between Capt. "Nat" Clark and "old Sol" Saxon. The former is the well-known sailing master of the yacht Magic. It is said that her victory over the Comet was due chiefly to the Captain's skill as a sailor. He is tolerably conversant with a fowling piece, but is hardly as skilled a shooter as the veteran bayman. The match was for $25 a side, the winner to pay for the birds. It cost Mr. Saxon just $16 to satisfy Paine's claim. The score was as follows:

Saxon	1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1—10
Clark	1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0— 6

After this a sweepstakes of $5 each was gotten up. During its continuance the "skirmishers," of whom there was nearly half a hundred, kept shooting away at the missed birds, to the great danger of those inside the grounds. One Babylonian, who was more careless than skillful, very foolishly undertook to kill a pigeon which was flying toward the score. He missed the bird, but two small boys were badly peppered with leaden pellets. One of the gatherers received a shot through the ear. One of the lads, from whose thigh the blood was flowing, eased his mind by simply saying "Them's double B's that fool's firin'." Mr. Paine then drove the outsiders away, and the match was resumed with the following result: Purdy missed his first; Johnston was alike unfortunate; Thomas killed his first but missed his second; J. Snedikorn killed his first and second, but missed his third; Saxon killed three straight, but missed his fourth; Capt Clark missed his fourth; Mr. Jones killed five straight, thus winning the money.

AN EXCITING HAND-BALL MATCH.

About four hundred persons assembled at McQuade's Hand-ball Court, No. 404 Madison street, yesterday afternoon, to witness the hand-ball contest for $500 a side and the championship of America, between James Everett and Michael Doherty, of Brooklyn, against Bernard McQuade and Arthur McQuade, of New-York. The conditions of the match were for the contestants to play the best six in eleven games, 21 points each game, for $500 a side and the championship of America. The contest created unusual interest, and a large number of prominent Brooklyn sporting men came over, confident that the Brooklyn men would win. At 2 P. M. Mr. James Dunn, of Brooklyn, was chosen referee. At 2:15 the four athletes, dressed in light shoes and tight-fitting flannels, entered the arena, and the contest began. Betting was fifty to forty that the Brooklyn men would win, and the odds were readily taken by the backers of the New-York players. The first game was very closely contested, and was won by the Brooklyn players by 7 points. In the second game the Brooklyn champions were terribly beaten, the New-York players winning the game by a score of 21 to 7. The Brooklyn men won the third game by a score of 21 to 20. The third game was another Waterloo for Brooklyn, New-York winning by 14 points—score, 21 to 7. The New-York players also won the next two games, and won the match, by scores of 21 to 11 and 21 to 12. The Brooklyn players were backed heavily, and their defeat created considerable dissatisfaction. The contest lasted four hours, and was very exciting at times.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Count Castello, of Italy, is at the Hoffman House.

Robert Ferguson, M. P., of England, is at the Brevoort House.

Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, Mass., is at the Everett House.

Commander John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman Eugene Hale, of Maine, and Col. J. B. Kinsman, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-Governor Edmund J. Davis, of Texas, and George Jerome, Collector of the Port of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A portion of the rear wall of an old house in the rear of No. 8 Downing street fell yesterday afternoon.

Patrolman John Ferran, of the Fourth Precinct, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 32 Oak street, of consumption.

During a quarrel last evening in Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, Isaac Felrose cut George W. Price across the lip with a razor, injuring him severely. Felrose escaped.

Joseph Phippany, aged fifty-eight, of No. 295 Rivington street, was found dead yesterday morning in the store of G. F. Davis, No. 53 William street, where he was employed as a porter.

William Wagner, aged twenty, of No. 199 Bowery, who was employed as a porter at Paul Falk's Theatre, in the Bowery, fell through a trap yesterday and sustained severe internal injuries.

James Callam was held at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday by Justice Kasmire, in default of $1,500 bail, to answer a charge of having obtained $48 from Joseph G. Conklin, of No. 104 West Thirty-ninth street, by falsely representing that he was Captain of the canal boat General Doubleday, and had been requested to collect the money by the owner of the boat.

A quarrel occurred last evening at Oxley's saloon, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Thirteenth street, between John Bott of No. 47 West Thirteenth street, and Joseph J. Walsh, of No. 34 West Thirteenth street, during which Bott fired two shots at Walsh, one of which passed through his coat without doing him any injury. Bott was locked up.

BROOKLYN.

James Comrie was arrested by the First Precinct Police last night for selling prize photographs at No. 362 Fulton street.

James Golden was arrested yesterday charged with having stolen a Maltese cat from the house of Donald B. Welsher, of No. 53 St. Felix street.

James Burke, an engineer, while at work in Fleming's oil-works yesterday, was caught in the machinery, and had his left arm broken in two places.

George H. Morse was caught last night in the act of attempting to tap the till of a bakery at No. 31 Whipple street. He was locked up in the Third Precinct Station-house.

A Thanksgiving dinner, consisting of two turkeys and three geese, valued at $20, was stolen from Mrs. Sackett's boarding-house, No. 108 Henry street, yesterday, by a sneak thief.

August Rusinger, aged fourteen, an errand-boy in the Mansion House, was arrested last night for entering one of the guests' rooms with a false key and stealing therefrom twenty-five cents.

Michael Stranahan, aged twenty-five, of No. 303 Hamilton avenue, fell from a scaffold in Felt's coal-yard, corner of Smith and Ninth streets, yesterday, and sustained injuries which it is believed will prove fatal.

John Leary, of No. 429 Baltic street, was arrested last night on a charge of striking James Gerrity, of No. 379 Warren street, on the head with an iron bar, inflicting a severe scalp wound. Leary was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

William Brorty, aged twelve, of No. 86 Sullivan street, was accidentally shot at Elm Park, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon, by Jacob Wise, aged twenty-three, of No. 71 Wolcott street. Both belonged to a company of fantastics who left the Twelfth Ward yesterday morning. Brorty's wound was in the thigh, and is not considered serious. Wise was locked up in Staten Island.

A "BASEMENT-DOOR" THIEF CAUGHT

A SERIES OF MYSTERIOUS ROBBERIES COMMITTED IN BROOKLYN—A YOUNG MECHANIC SOLVES THE MYSTERY.

During the past month a number of daring daylight robberies have been committed in Brooklyn, and in no instance were the Police able to detect the thief or thieves. The robberies were all effected in the same way, the thief in each case breaking open a basement door and carrying off the valuables found in the lower part of the house. On Monday last a well-dressed man was seen by a girl to break open the basement door of No. 216 Division avenue, while the inmates of the house were absent at a neighbor's funeral. A young mechanic named Cassidy, learning of the thief's entrance to the house, grappled with him when he came out and succeeded in holding him until the arrival of the Police. The prisoner gave the name of John De Graff, but refused to say where he resided. On his person was found about $300 worth of jewelry, and also a hotel key with the number 80 on a label attached to it. The Police have discovered that this key belongs to a room in the New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, and that for the past three months a man who gave the name of Robert Fowler, and who answers the description of De Graff, occupied that room. Fowler has not been seen in the hotel since the arrest of De Graff, and for this and other reasons the Police believe they have in custody the man who has perpetrated the daring basement-door robberies which have attracted so much attention in Brooklyn during the past month. A young girl who lives opposite No. 222 Wykoff street, identified De Graff yesterday as a man whom she had seen some days ago leaving Mrs. Berry's house at the number in Wykoff street given above, carrying a basket which it was afterward found to contain about two hundred dollars' worth of property.

ENTERTAINMENT AT STEINWAY HALL.

One of the most pleasant of the miscellaneous entertainments which Thanksgiving brought forth was that which took place last evening in Steinway Hall for the benefit of the La Salle Library Fund. The large attendance indicated a wide interest in the object of the entertainment as well as high expectations concerning its character. It consisted chiefly of readings and recitations by Mr. John J. Carolan, but the pleasure derivable from these was greatly enhanced by the performances of Mr. Sohst, the well-known baritone, and of Mr. Arbuckle, the cornet solcist. Mr. F. Francke also contributed to the success of the programme by furnishing some organ recitals. The first piece given by Mr. Carolan was Southey's "Well of St. Keyne," after which he recited Thomas Davis' stirring ballad "Fontenoy." The one he merely read, but the other was delivered with a good deal of declamatory force. His chief successes were gained, however, in Whittier's beautiful poem "Maud Muller," sweet with the breath of the New-England meadows, and telling a story which reaches to every heart, and in Tennyson's "Charge of the Light Brigade," recalling the heroism of that famous battle shock, and sounding itself as resonantly as a bugle-blast. Mrs. Browning, Scott, and other authors were also laid under contribution. The readings were relieved by the performances of Messrs. Sohst and Arbuckle. The former sang Verdi's "In Felice" so well that an encore was demanded, in response to which he sang "The Heart Bowed Down." A similar honor was accorded to Mr. Arbuckle. The entertainment closed with an organ recital by Mr. Francke.

VIRGINIA JUSTICE.

In Virginia "the court," though it may not always be an object of contempt, is always in session. The Petersburg *Index* says: "We mentioned the fact a day or two ago that a couple of negro women, of this city, went out into Chesterfield County to settle some difficulty between them, and that the one who got whipped came to town and took out a warrant against her opponent. It happened that just at the height of the fight a magistrate of Chesterfield passed by in company with two detectives to search out some important matter. He commanded the peace, and one of the women, seeing fit to abuse him, he had her arrested and punished on the spot by a good whipping."

A WOMAN KILLED BY A LUNATIC.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Nov. 25.—To-day a lunatic named Hile, at the County Hospital, killed a woman, named Beatty, who went into his room to clean it. He choked her until insensible and then drove the small end of a broomstick into her brain. She had been repeatedly forbidden to go into his room without one of the keepers.

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BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 544 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,760 head, or 280 cars, 166 cars of which were through consignments and the balance on sale here, against 352 cars for the same time last week, being a difference in the run for the week thus far of 72 cars less, and 484 cars for the same week last year. There was no market to-day; sales, only 7 cars of light stuff to city butchers; all the fresh arrivals were through consignments; 25 cars held for shipment to-morrow. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,800 head, against 15,200 head for the same time last week, and 10,300 head for the same week last year; market slow; offerings fair; demand light; prices unchanged; 1,000 head were disposed of; 2 cars unsold; 15 cars in the yards to ship to-morrow; sales, Indiana Sheep, averaging 86 lb., at $4 62½; Ohio do., averaging 81 lb., at $4 40; 89 lb. at $4 50; 87 lb., at $4 60. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 4,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 19,600 head, against 29,700 head for the same time last week and 27,400 head for the same week last year; market slow; demand light; 1,200 head sold at $7 10@$7 25 for Yorkers; $6 70@$7 20 for common to choice heavy Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—Molasses steady; sales of prime at 43c.@45c.; strictly prime, 46c.@48c.; choice, 50c. Corn dull, good supply; sales of ordinary White at 65c.; choice do. at 70c. Hay—Demand moderate, light supply; sales, prime at $20@$23. Pork—Little demand; new Mess quoted at $22 25; old at $23 25@$23 50. Bacon—Only a jobbing demand; Shoulders at 11c.; Clear Rib Sides at 14c.; Clear Sides, 14c.@14¼c. Market for other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ discount; sterling, $5 52@$5 53 for Bank; gold, 115¼.

THE ST. LOUIS CATTLE MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—Cattle steady; sales of good to choice Natives at $5@$6 12½; medium to fair at $3 75@$4 50; Cows at $2 65@$3 25; Stockers at $3@$4; good to choice Texans at $3 40@$4 25; medium to fair, $3@$3 40; common, $2 60@$2 90; receipts, 875 head. Hogs steady and firm; sales of Yorkers at $6 60@$6 80; Packing at $6 90@$7 25; Butchers' at $7@$7 40, the latter for fancy; receipts, 3,200.

NEW-ORLEANS COTTON MARKET.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—Cotton—Movement checked by rainy weather; sales, 6,350 bales; quotations unchanged. Receipts—net, 13,930 bales; gross, 14,720 bales; exports, none; stock, 179,916 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.—The stock and share market opened firm and closed firmer. The following are the latest quotations: Consols, 95 5-16 for both money and the account; United States 5-20s, 109⅜ for the issue of 1867; United States 10-40s, 105½; United States new 5s, 104⅜. New-York Central Railroad shares, 96; Erie, preferred, 30.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 25—Evening.—United States new 5s closed at 99½.

PARIS, Nov. 25—Evening.—The Bourse closed steady. Three ⅌ cent. Rentes, 66f. 47½c. for the account.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; prices are unchanged. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for speculation and export. The total receipts to-day were 8,600 bales, of which 8,300 were American. Of the sales to-day 6,300 bales were American. Arrivals—Offerings were free during the day, but the market closed steadier. Sales of Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, deliverable December and January, at 6¾d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 32s. 9d.@33s. ⅌ quarter. Other articles unchanged.

Evening—Bacon, 57s. 9d. for Long Clear; others unaltered. Lard, 58s. Spirits Petroleum, 10½d.@11d. ⅌ gallon.

ANTWERP, Nov. 25.—Petroleum closed at 28¼f.

LONDON, Nov. 25—Evening.—Sperm-oil, 91s.@92s. ⅌ ton. Linseed-oil, 25s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 9d.@26s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, Nov. 25.—Spanish gold, 217@217½. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 101@103 premium; short sight, 104@106 premium; on London, 154@156 premium.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—W. A. Wilcox, P. McIntire, Mrs. Mary P. Conger, Miss Alice McIntire, Moritz Seiglung, Miss K. Gleason, Benjamin F. Fox, F. M. Colwell, John Branner, Samuel Flascher, David Clifford and wife, William Bruner, J. Riley, M. McGilpin, M. G. Clark and wife, T. F. Burges and wife, B. F. Welch, William Ryan, M. H. Shaw, C. R. Haines, John Davis, Joseph H. Tipping, T. H. Mayo, T. Morris, R. McCloud.

In steam-ship City of Dallas, from Nassau.—Sir George C. Anderson, G. W. B. Anderson, J. W. Culmer, C. E. Redford, Dr. St. John, Capt. Wiley, C. J. Cairns.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of New-York, from Aspinwall.—From San Francisco—Mrs. D. P. Yellott and son, Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Sophia Cohen, Milton Andrews, W. G. Osgood, Miss Maria Pearson, R. Chase, J. S. Lepp, R. C. Brick. From Aspinwall—Augustus Durtee, T. W. Whitney, wife, and servant, J. B. Kinsman, Capt. Pitman, Thomas P. Reese, W. Sherwood, Charles Sharpe, Dr. J. S. Philip and wife, George M. Thomson, Col. W. P. Tisdel, Mrs. Cohen, George Doherty, A. J. Coffey, L. S. Canfield, George A. Batcheior, Mrs. P. Balfour, Archibald Rogers, G. Croghan, Miss Josie L. Beach, Dr. J. Howard Willett, J. E. English.

In steam-ship Anchoria, from Glasgow.—Miss Susan Calderwood, Miss Isabella Dunlop, Capt. George Edgett, Mr. Doughty and lady, Mrs. Hackett, Miss Caroline E. Backus, Mrs. H. Hubbard, Miss McKinlay, Mrs. Reid, Miss Nettie Reid, Miss Jane Wylie, Mr. Kelly, C. F. Reebling.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....6:59 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon rises..5:44

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:27 | Gov. Island.7:16 | Hell Gate...8:38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........THURSDAY, Nov. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Phillips, Aspinwall Nov. 16, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co. Nov. 20, communicated with steam-ship Acapulco, hence, for Aspinwall; Nov. 23, lat. 33 29, lon. 74 16, Edward Reed, United States seaman, was drowned.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Hines, Savannah Nov. 15 and Nassau 20th, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. winds from lat. 31 to Cape Hatteras; was hove to for 12 hours.

Steam-ship Anchoria, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Nov. 13 and Moville 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Nov. 18 and Bar 19th, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. Had strong N. and N. E. gales.

Steam-ship Brashear, Forbes, New-Orleans Nov. 16 and Bar 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co. Nov. 19, 8 A. M., lat. 25, lon. 83 50, signaled one of T. Dunham's Nephew's ships, bound S. 20th, 4:30 P. M., twenty miles N. E. of Jupiter, passed steam-ship George Washington bound N.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina Nov. 20, Brunswick, Ga., 21st, and Port Royal 22d, with mdse. and passengers to H. Gelpcke.

Bark Olustee, (of Boston,) Nickerson, Penang July 1, with mdse. to order—vessel to master. Crossed the equator in the Pacific July 22 in lon. 89 08 E.; Sept. 2, lat. 37 02, lon. 22 33, had a strong gale from N. W., and was off the Cape of Good Hope 25 ds. with strong N. W. gales, in company with twenty-five ships and barks all bound W. lost sight of them Sept. 22; passed St. Helena Oct. 6, and crossed the equator on the 19th in lon. 32 21 W.; has been 9 ds. W. of Bermuda with strong N. W. gales; Aug. 20, off Mauritius, in lat. 26 35 S., lon. 52 07 E., spoke Dutch bark Pyrnout, from Hong Kong for New-York, 70 ds. out, and sailed in company for 12 ds.

Bark Grasmere, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Roberts, Shanghae June 6, with mdse. to Olyphant & Co. Was off Yokohama June 16; passed Sandwich Islands July 11, and crossed the equator in the Pacific July 15, in lon. 15 06; passed Cape Horn Sept. 9, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Oct. 13, in lon. 29 W.

Brig Clara Pickens, (of Providence,) Coombs, Port du France, Mart., 20 ds., in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co. Had N. and N. E. winds since Nov. 11; Nov. 9, lat. 23, lon. 68, spoke brig William Welsh, hence for Jamaica, 15 ds. out.

Brig Alice Bradshaw, (new, 320 tons,) Sanford, of and from Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall Bros.

Brig Lizzie Zittlosen, Wilkinson, Rio Janeiro Sept. 16, via Hampton Roads Nov. 23, with coffee to B. G. Arnold & Co.—vessel to John Zittlosen. Crossed the equator Oct. 9 in lon. 39.

Schr. Henry G. Fay, (of Boston,) Hillbrook, Fernandina 20 ds., with lumber to F. G. Fowler. Had strong N. and N. W. gales; lost part of the deck load of lumber.

Schr. Laura, Morrison, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. John S. Reynolds, Thomas, Norwich, for Trenton.

Schr. L. A. Danenhoover, Ray, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Fengar, Connecticut River.

Schr. E. B. Branard, Russell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Providence.

Schr. Edwin, Francis, Providence.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Pawtucket.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Pawtucket.

Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Watchman, Cundage, Fall River.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Westerly.

Schr. Louisa Wilson, (of Ellsworth,) Smith, Aux Cayes 17 ds. with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to I. R. Staples.

Schr. Mattie B. Rulon, ——, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Ruth T. Carlisle, Havens, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Gellert, for Hamburg; Cornwall, for Bristol; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Cingalese, for Baltimore; Old Dominion, for Richmond, &c.; Albemarle, for Lewes, Del. Bark Shamrock, for Anjier, for orders; Rebecca, for London; brig Excelsior, for Hamilton, Bermuda.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 17.—Arr. 2d inst., brig Selma, from Pensacola.

Arr. 3d, schr. Lorine, from Baltimore.

Arr. 4th, schr. Eva J. Smith, from Philadelphia.

Arr. 6th, schrs. Sallie W. Kay, from Philadelphia; Johnan Daughty, from do.; William Wilson, from Boston.

Arr. 8th, steam-ship City of New-York, from New-York.

Arr. 13th, schr. Martha N. Bail, from Philadelphia.

Sld. Nov. 1[illegible], steam-ship Andes, for New-York.

Nov. 17th, steam-ship City of New-York, for New-York.

NASSAU, N. P., Nov. 15.—Arr. brig Wenonah, Simpson, from Darien, Ga., for Philadelphia, with lumber, in distress; 19th, brig Starlight, Baltimore.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 25.—Sld. steam-ship Bermuda, Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. F., Nov. 25.—Arr. steam-ship Prussian, Liverpool, and sld. for Halifax.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sld. Garibaldi, Elida, (Capt. Grundersen,) Weilamo, Priscilla, Vancouver, Mary S. Gibson, Ecuador, "Annie Beals," (Annie Vail?) Florence Margaret, Arnslie, S. J. Bogart, Drounlog Sophie, Mariana III., Maria Scammell.

Arr. on the 23d inst., Emilie; on the 25th inst., Ontario, (in the Channel,) Gitanella, Lizzie Wright, Nancy Holt.

HULL, Nov. 25.—The steam-ship Hindoo, Capt. Mills, from New-York Nov. 11, arr. here to-day.

HURST CASTLE, Nov. 25.—The North German Lloyds steamer Salier, Capt. Francke, from New-York Nov. 13, passed this point to-day, for Southampton and Bremen.

Silver-Plated Table Ware

MANUFACTURED BY THE

MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.

NO. 550 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

The best Plated SPOONS and FORKS are those SILVER-PLATED HEAVIEST on the parts most exposed to wear, and bearing the Trade-Mark

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N.B.—This great improvement is applied alike to each grade of Plate, A1, 8 and 12 oz., as ordered. The Process and Machinery for manufacturing these goods are Patented.

HOWARD & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN THE PRICE OF

Waltham Watches.

The production of Waltham Watches has been largely increased during the present year, and while other factories have been idle and the importation of foreign watches diminished, the Waltham factory has been in full operation both night and day in order to keep up with the rapidly-increasing demand, which comes not only from our own country but from Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Islands of the Sea. Large numbers are now sent to England, where they meet with ready sale, for they are not only better than English watches, but much lower in price. By the system inaugurated at Waltham, and now so well known, of making every part of the watch by machinery, the cost is greatly lessened when a large number are made, and this increased production is now followed by a reduction in price, for it has always been the policy of the Waltham Company to keep up the standard of quality and keep down the price, and thus continue the popularity which these watches have so long enjoyed.

We have just issued a new Price List of all the grades of Waltham Watches in both Gold and Silver Cases. We have

Silver Watches from $14.

Ladies' Gold Watches from $40.

Gents' Gold Watches from $52.

Our stock is the largest in the country, and embraces every size and grade both of key-winders and stem-winders, including some with nickel movements of extra quality.

Every watch sold by us is fully guaranteed, and in case of dissatisfaction the money will be cheerfully refunded. (This is a safe offer, for although we have sold about twenty thousand of these watches, not more than four or five persons in all have ever asked for their money back, and then only did it because they needed money more than a watch.)

These watches can be freely examined without any solicitation to purchase, and those who live out of town, or cannot call at the store, will find full particulars in our Descriptive Price List, which is sent free to all who write for it.

Howard & Co.,

No. 222 5th Av., N. Y.

SHEFFIELD

Table Cutlery.

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